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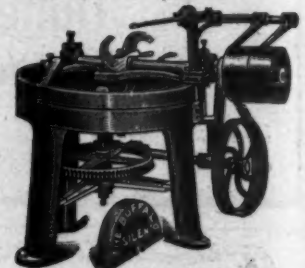
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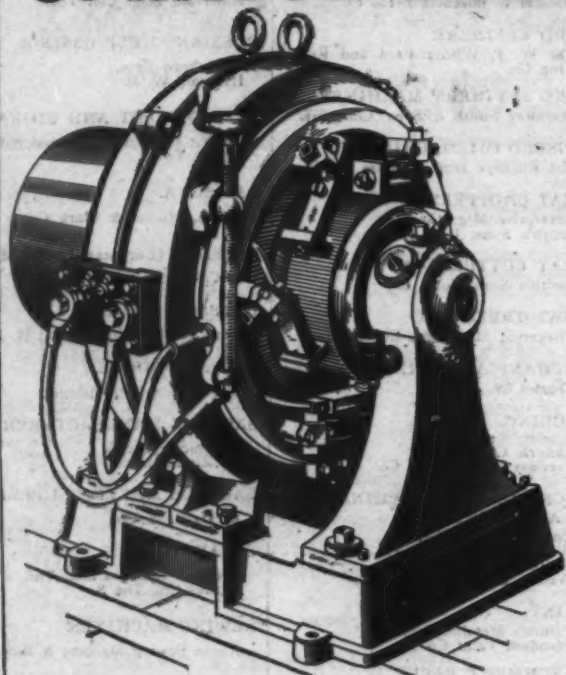
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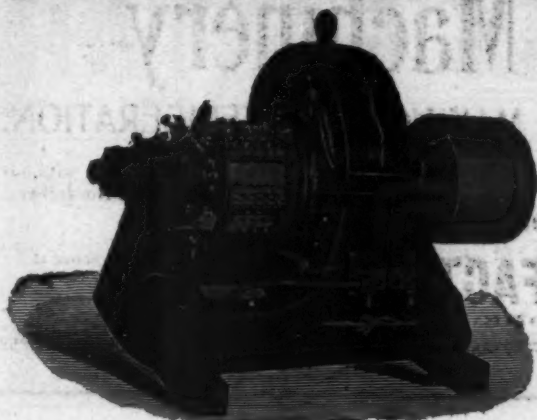
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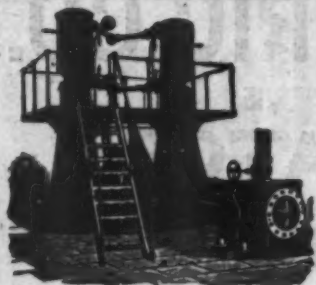
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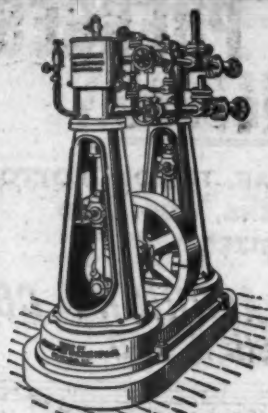
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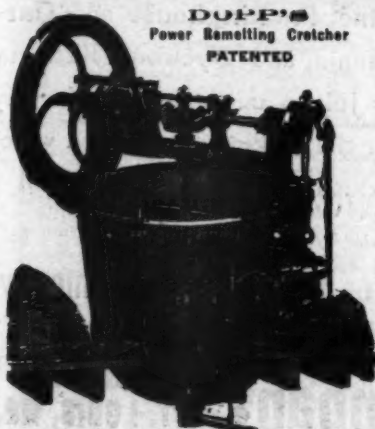
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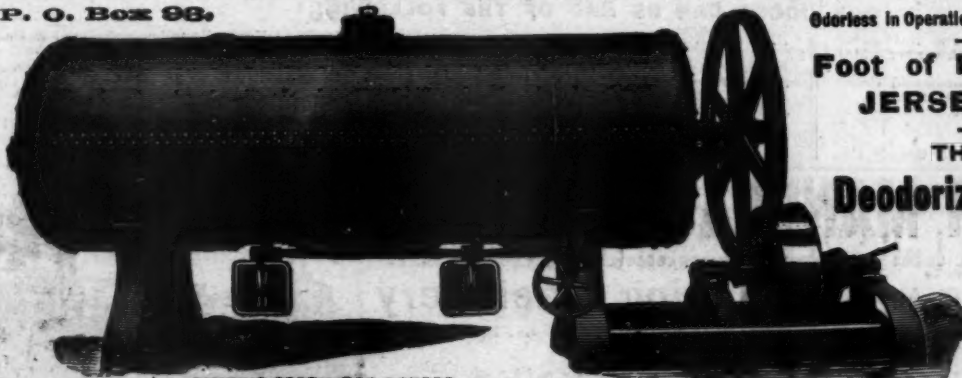
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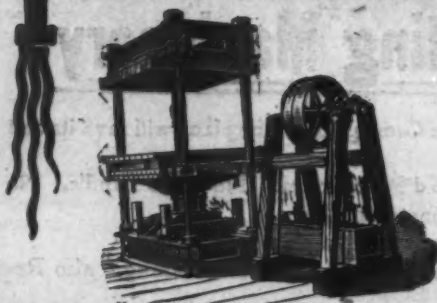
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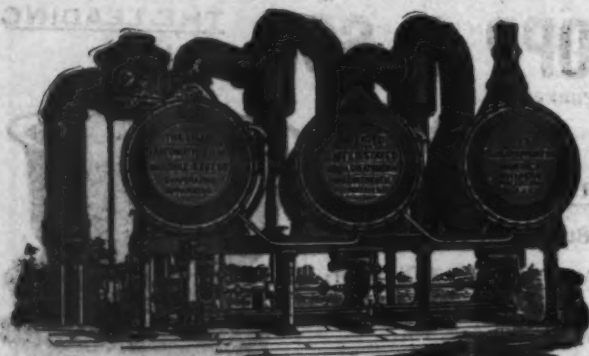
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## THE TEN CENT SOUL OF THE GROUT BILL

The Grout bill has disclosed the fact that a  
lot of little Congressmen run in narrow little  
ruts. The hearings on this anti-oleomargarine  
bill, and, conspicuously, the ones on  
Wednesday and Thursday, showed a pitiable  
stage fright and much pitiful ignorance upon  
both subjects, butter and butterine. How  
they can legislate intelligently one can hardly  
understand. A spectator at the hearing this  
week asked: "How do some people get into  
Congress?" "On the mortgages of their neigh-  
bors," sarcastically answered a newspaper  
correspondent. This inexcusable ignorance  
upon an important matter before Congress is  
conspicuous among the butter people, who  
seem to know as little about the product they  
advocate as the one they vociferously con-  
demn. This is to be regretted, when the busi-  
ness interests of the country should have  
careful and well weighed action.

The opponents of the Grout oleomargarine  
bill seem to have studied and to have grasped  
the subject. It is through their thorough un-  
derstanding of the subject and their determi-  
nation to gather every fact and truth which  
bears upon this phase of our food supply that  
has brought about so clear an exposition of  
the value of oleomargarine, while at the same  
time exposing the ambush of the butter  
crowd. The Grout bill, it is claimed by the  
butter people, will protect them, and they  
claim not to be aiming at the crushing of the  
oleomargarine industry. Yet, as Commis-  
sioner Wilson and many eminent experts say, this  
Grout bill has not one line or word in it  
which will give greater protection than does  
the present law.

That 10 cents per pound tax is the whole  
Grout bill, which the butter people wish.  
Some short-sighted and merciless Congress-  
man wished to know if, with the tax added,  
butterine could not be sold as cheaply as but-  
ter. In other words, he would force the poor  
man to pay the price of butter if he wished  
a little smear on his bread. The contention  
of the butterine manufacturer is that he has  
made a cheaper butter substance for the poor-  
er classes, who cannot afford the price of but-  
ter. Reconcile this with the above equalizing  
of prices by force and you have the average  
logic and the average sense of the average  
butter Congressman as he exhibits himself at  
the hearings of the Agricultural Committee of  
the National House of Representatives. The  
greatest of our Government chemists has said  
time and again over that oleomargarine is a  
wholesome food, pure, clean and legitimate,  
without a deleterious substance in it. The  
great food experts of the world have also said  
so. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue  
has said the same and testified to the scrupu-  
lous sanitary conditions under which oleomar-  
garine is made. Other important and trust-  
worthy evidence has been added to all of this.  
Is this not enough to give a certificate of  
character as a pure, nutritious food? But  
food is not the matter at stake.

Color is the other claim made against oleo-

margarine. Well, independent of the equal  
right of food products to make themselves  
presentable, oleomargarine was never sold ex-  
cept as colored. It was the first to use color  
as a commercial product. Then, butter col-  
ored in imitation of oleomargarine and now  
seeks to disbar the originally colored product  
from continuing to color. Butter also first be-  
gan the making of pound packages. So the  
color and pound packages complaints are not  
germane. The whole matter, stripped, is  
class legislation to kill oleomargarine to give  
butter the field alone. This is wrong and  
should never be done. It is vicious.

## THAT CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION.

A United States Court in a matter involv-  
ing the liberty and status of a native of  
Porto Rico has decided that the moment this  
Government acquired the island of Porto  
Rico the constitution of this country extended  
over the new possession and that no further  
legislation was necessary. It is to be re-  
gretted that the question is involved in a  
matter of murder in which the prisoner won  
his contention, because that disbars an ap-  
peal to the Supreme Court of the United  
States which could, at this early date, settle  
a vexed constitutional problem that is going  
to jostle us in a legal, political and business  
way for some time.

If Porto Rico and the Philippines upon the  
ratification of the treaty with Spain became  
United States territory under our constitu-  
tion without the need of further legislation  
and with full territorial rights, then the prod-  
ucts of these lands must be admitted into  
this country free and our goods must be  
admitted in there duty free. That is a mat-  
ter of the organic law over which Congress  
has no control. If free trade must exist be-  
tween the States and our new territory,  
existing treaties with foreign powers must  
apply to them as to any other part of this  
country. Any new treaties or tariff acts are  
unconstitutional and will involve us in a  
string of awkward and peculiar complica-  
tions.

In view of the decision already rendered  
by a very high court of this country—a de-  
cision which stands until overruled by the  
Supreme Court itself—any acts under the re-  
cent legislation of Congress are involved in  
unconstitutionality and are liable to be gain-  
sayed some day by the final arbiter at Wash-  
ington. We do not believe that the new  
"colonial policy" of our Government can  
hold. In saying so we do not necessarily  
infer that it is a wise or an unwise policy.  
We simply say that it is not in keeping with  
the traditions or the organic law of this coun-  
try. We believe that the Supreme Court of  
the United States will so hold and upset the  
recent legislation of Congress which provides  
for discrimination against our new territory.  
The sooner this court is invited to pass upon  
this question the better for our peace of  
mind and the complications which are likely  
to follow a pursuance of the present policy

in regard to our island possessions. Our food interests are as much involved in this constitutional question as is any other trade. We expect to ship the meats, lards, butters, oils and other edible goods which the populations of our acquired land require in excess of their home production.

It has been our historic boast that everything is free under the American flag; that where floats the Stars and Stripes there lives liberty and freedom of trade with every other part of our land. We believe that the Supreme Court will ultimately say so in regard to Porto Rico and the Philippines.

### NO REFRIGERATOR CARS IN IRELAND.

If some enterprising ice machine man can go over to Ireland and cool the railway authorities down to a normal temperature his concern might put in a good stroke and do some business in the refrigeration line on the Irish railways. "Irish bulls" might require a good warm temperature to make them choice and savory, but there are other products of Erin which require cooler conditions to perpetuate them. Good, rich Irish butter is one of them. There are, in Ireland, nearly 600 creameries; about 250 of them being of the co-operative order. But there is not a single refrigerator in use on the Irish railways. This seems a startling statement to make about the fast transportation lines of so intelligent a people. It is "another injustice to Oirland." The above statement is made upon the authority of Mr. Arthur Lough, member of the Irish Organization Society and managing director of the Cavan Creameries, Limited, at a hearing before the Local Government Board, on 3rd inst.

Irishmen, as a rule, do not like their butter colored, but, while they do not care to have their arbor refrigerated, they do not object to having their butter cooled in humid weather.

It is about time the transportation of perishable products in fruitful Ireland should be up to modern requirements. The railways of that fertile green land offer a field for the refrigerating machine manufacturer, for it should not be much longer said that Irish railways do not haul refrigerating cars to conserve the excellent products which they bear to the local and the markets of the world.

### TRADE OPPORTUNITIES.

The subsidizing of a freight and passenger line of steamers from New York to Para by the government of the latter country is one of the evidences of the new era which is setting in in the commercial life of this country, and it is another of the evidences of the growing trade between the United States and our Southern neighbors. To this trade opening is to be added the movement in the States of Amazonas, Pernambuco and Bahia for a subsidy equal to that to be granted by Para. A bill is to be introduced authorizing such a subsidy. Rio Janeiro has promised to grant an amount equal to that

given by the four South American States above named.

With a substantial grant from these Southern States for a regular line of thirteen-knot passenger-cargo steamers to ply between our chief sea port and the chief sea port of the Southern Continent both our shipping, political and commercial relations with that part of the world will be vastly improved to the advantage of both countries.

Germany has already made a substantial bid for the South American trade by establishing an important steamship line between the Fatherland and that country. The sailings of the steamers of this line began on the first of this month.

The importance of the line from the United States to South America will be fully realized when the system of railway extension in Para and the other States is completed and better haulage to the ports and distribution back in the interior are thus made possible.

The trade of the United States is already getting considerable foothold in the states of Brazil and the feeling for this country is excellent. The demand for American goods, our consuls tell us, is excellent and growing. Canned goods, oils and electrical appliances are gaining in favor. Storage room is sadly needed, cold stores particularly. The South American countries, under proper handling, should open to our food products, refrigerative and electrical machinery, as well as oils of all classes, a new and fruitful field. Our advice is that this field is virtually an unexplored one in these lines; of course inroads have been made to a limited extent. Our trade finger should point to South America.

### PAYING THE PENALTY.

Great Britain is paying the penalty of a too free importation of diseased cattle from South America. Foot and mouth disease not only affects the animals which it afflicts, but it also carries the virus of its humors into the system of any one eating the flesh of such animals. The diseased animal also inoculates the air and systems of other domestic animals with which it comes in contact. The fact that the hoofs and heads of animals inflicted with foot and mouth disease were cut off and buried at sea amounts to very little so far as the healthfulness of the carcass for food is concerned. Such treatment of affected animals intended for slaughter is simply playing with trouble.

Foot and mouth disease is but the outcrop of an affliction which has pervaded the whole system of the beast and has diseased to an extent every blood vessel and mucus membrane of the animal. Such cattle are not fit for human food any more with their feet and heads cut off and buried in mid-ocean or in a crematory than they are with these members on. Such heroic treatment prevents the spread of the disease to herds among which the decapitated and dismembered steers might land in a whole state. The live stock of South America are notoriously carelessly handled and are very unhealthy. The

herds are permeated with disease, and a country which used nearly half a million head for beef ran a frightful risk, from a health standpoint. We also take risk in importing the green hides of these impure animals. England did well to bar South American cattle.

### OUR EXPORTS FOR APRIL.

Our exports for April and for the ten months ending with it furnish much gratifying improvement generally over the same periods of last year.

In April, 1899, we exported 27,610 cattle, valued at \$2,547,091; 1900, 22,653, worth \$2,078,437; nine months ending April, 1899, 254,290 for \$23,031,927; 1900, 253,340 head at \$22,677,101.

Hogs were a small item, as follows: For April, 1899, 541, at \$3.671; 1900, 441, for \$3.362. Ten months ending April, 1899, 7,474 head, worth \$44,941; 1900, 5,176 head, valued at \$38,360.

Beef products showed the influence of the Boer war. Of canned beef we exported, in April, 1899, 2,800,788 pounds, valued at \$256,323; 1900, 2,038,578 pounds, for \$196,000. Ten months ending April, 1899, 33,285,526 pounds, worth \$3,036,929; 1900, 48,982,022 pounds, valued at \$4,599,263.

Fresh beef showed some increase, the exports being, for April, 1899, 25,190,639 pounds, for \$2,080,724; 1900, 25,230,250 pounds, worth \$2,206,508. Ten months ending April, 1899, 222,131,231 pounds, valued at \$18,535,077; 1900, 271,875,314 pounds, for \$23,688,710.

Salted beef felt a falling off, the exports being, for April, 1899, 4,028,410 pounds, for \$269,620; 1900, 4,407,693 pounds, valued at \$264,518. Ten months ending April, 1899, 40,351,521 pounds, for \$2,246,996; 1900, 39,536,024 pounds, worth \$2,289,077.

Tallow increased for April, but fell off for the ten months of the year, as follows: For April, 1899, we shipped 5,995,385 pounds, for \$264,452; 1900, 7,317,751 pounds, at \$379,796. Ten months ending April, 1899, 81,747,477 pounds, worth \$3,271,679; 1900, 70,281,905 pounds, for \$3,450,397, the higher price saving the balance of trade.

Hog products had a small falling off all around. Of bacon we exported during April, 1899, 42,886,306 pounds, valued at \$3,158,230; 1900, 37,216,463 pounds, for \$2,907,027. Ten months ending April, 1899, 468,939,625 pounds, worth \$34,880,583; 1900, 430,106,463 pounds, valued at \$32,565,494, a decrease of nearly 38,000,000 pounds and nearly \$2,000,000 in value.

Hams held better. The exports of this product were, for April, 1899, 17,334,104 pounds, at \$1,590,294; 1900, 15,390,678 pounds, valued at \$1,653,846. Ten months ending April, 1899, 182,667,855 pounds, for \$16,774,957; 1900, 150,047,825 pounds, for \$15,487,372.

Pork was also lighter on the export list, the total shipments being, for April, 1899, 13,783,882 pounds, for \$813,609; 1900, 7,965,318 pounds, valued at \$551,727. Ten months ending April, 1899, 138,528,202 pounds, for \$8,272,849; 1900, 114,570,344 pounds, worth \$7,349,052.

Lard increased for April and nearly held its own for the ten months of the financial year. We shipped, in April, 1899, 51,117,366 pounds, for \$3,048,221; 1900, 53,873,565, valued at \$3,716,049. Ten months ending April, 1899, 583,863,474 pounds, for \$34,881,664; 1900, 542,621,166 pounds, worth \$33,931,214.

Our pork products were hampered by high price and short supply of hogs on this side.

Oleomargarine was shipped as follows: During April, 1899, 368,116 pounds, for \$36,663; 1900, 224,822 pounds, valued at \$22,169. Ten months ending April, 1899, 4,653,858 pounds, for \$423,766; 1900, 3,337,663 pounds, worth \$324,139.

Oleo oil felt no violent change in the export list, the exports being, for April, 1899, 12,540,677 pounds, at \$856,441; 1900, 10,880,974 pounds, valued at \$760,172. Ten months ending April, 1899, 111,867,455 pounds, at \$7,110,748; 1900, 111,804,421 pounds, worth \$8,081,069.

Butter showed marked decrease, falling from 1,114,353 pounds for April, 1899, valued at \$176,634, to 567,794 pounds, valued at \$101,473, in April, 1900. Ten months ending April, 1899, 17,489,174 pounds, worth \$2,838,776; 1900, \$6,150,223 pounds, valued at \$2,756,065.

Cheese showed a remarkable increase. Our exports of cheese were, for April, 1899, 688,416 pounds, worth \$74,851; 1900, 3,493,166 pounds, valued at \$387,013. Ten months ending April, 1899, 26,284,208 pounds, for \$2,279,768; 1900, 28,674,853 pounds worth \$2,970,008.



# The Packinghouse

## PROVISIONS AND LARD.

### Weekly Review.

*All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl., except lard, which is quoted by the cwt., in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl., or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.*

**A BETTER RANGE OF PRICES, BUT A FEELING OF UNCERTAINTY OVER THEIR BEING SUPPORTED—HELD UP BY PACKERS, WITH LITTLE OUTSIDE SPECULATION—CONSIGNMENTS OF LARD LARGER, BUT EXPORT DEMANDS QUIET—HOME TRADE DEMANDS SOMEWHAT BETTER—THE NEAR FUTURE OF THE MARKET LARGELY DEPENDENT UPON HOG SUPPLIES.**

The market, early in the week, drifted, on speculative deals, stronger. Almost daily then there was a small advance in prices. How secure or permanent the improvement was seemed to be a question in the trade, and the doubt or uncertainty perhaps invited the very cautious dealings which characterized outside speculation. It, however, seems to be clear that the stocks of lard at the West have been further reduced latterly, and, from a statistical standpoint, at the West that product, at least, is in better position for control, but at the same time the trade have it in their minds that it is merely in some little degree a shifting of held stocks, and that Europe, instead of the West, will carry the diminution to some extent that has been made in the supplies at the latter point, or, in other words, that a fair portion of the shipments latterly have represented consignments, and that they are in excess of any current demands thence. Indeed, Europe is very quiet over furnishing buying orders here. It is remarkably apathetic in that respect. It seems more disposed to be satisfied with its holdings, a fair portion of which has cost much less money than that prevailing on current offerings. Indeed, Europe has lard which has cost them about  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ lower than it could now lay it down at, while it is inclined to work off this surplus first, and then to respond to the situation here rather than seek new investments on the feeling it has concerning the effect of future hog supplies. With the lack of stability of affairs here, in the reactions that took place immediately after substantially advanced prices had been made, the impression abroad, as well, seems to be to move cautiously over new deals in this country and to await the outcome of near future hog supplies in their possible effect upon the values of the products. While Europe had been wrong over the winter months concerning the extent of hog supplies, and which made the products at length cost it more money than it had anticipated, yet its long-drawn-out theories, it believes, will at length materialize to facts, while in the summer months it believes it will have an advantage over prices; therefore its disposition at present to go slow and to work upon accumulations. Unquestionably hog supplies early this week were not large. There was some disposition then to say that the exceptionally hot weather for the time of year had something to do with their moderate shipments. But whether this was a fact or not

the near future would determine the ability to market hogs more freely, while we think that after a few days the showing of hog supplies will have most to do with the drift of the provision market. Meanwhile it looks as though the market would be supported by the packers. It is pretty generally understood that there is a good deal of stuff out on July contracts at prices much higher than those existing, with the contracts made when the products stood at their highest point only latterly, and if the packers have been compelled to buy July more recently to support the market, they are getting it for less money than the figures they sold against, while the idea of supporting the market now may possibly be for sympathetic effect in Europe. However, it seems to be conceded that the packers, those interested, are able to sustain the market, without receiving support from outside demand, while just where the strength may culminate is uncertain, although we think larger supplies of hogs will weaken it. But the fact that the market had been so well sustained early this week prompted then more confidence in the fall options, which, indeed, have been relatively better than the intermediate deliveries, so far as an improvement goes. It is really, however, a question with the trade of near future development, so far as satisfying their minds of a safe working basis for investments, and until they can see more clearly they are inclined to go very slow. It is that kind of a market at present, when one man's opinion is as good as another's, although the feeling that the packers can do pretty much as they please with the market for awhile, at least, and that hog supplies only are likely to disturb their firmer movements. Thursday's market showed some reaction from the stronger figures above referred to on the then larger supplies of hogs, and which backed up the belief that their shipments had been restricted by the previous few days of hot weather. The restricted export demand this week has not had so much effect, coupled with its indifference of the home trade. We have noticed signs of returning animation over buying by the home trade sources of distribution, although at present they are taking more such quantities as they need for prompt use, rather than showing a disposition to accumulate materially. The scare among them appears to be probable receipts of hogs. The home consumption is believed to be liberal, and the demands for first hand supplies must ultimately prove of larger proportions. It is simply a conservative attitude among distributors until more settled conditions prevail, or until clearer ideas can be had of the future. With the cost of hogs, the products are cheap, and there would have to be larger supplies of the former to cause any uneasiness over current prices of the products. In New York the business in refined lard has been of very moderate proportions with the Continent, while the English shippers are very reserved buyers of Western steam lard. The city lard people have been able to get stronger prices, while their productions are steadily sold up close. The compound lard trading here and at the West fails to improve materially, while the makers of the compounds are getting easier prices on oleo-stearine, and find cotton oil less firmly held. The city cutters have a slow sale for meats, but they are holding prices for them fairly steady. The Cuban and Porto Rican

demands, particularly the latter, are better, mostly for moderate quantities.

Exports from the Atlantic ports last week: 4,450 bbls. pork, 11,127,021 lbs. lard and 14,487,755 lbs. meats. Corresponding week last year: 5,282 bbls. pork, 13,456,576 lbs. lard and 17,040,214 lbs. meats.

Chicago shipments last week: 5,460 bbls. pork, 7,433,784 lbs. lard and 16,187,220 lbs. meats. Corresponding week last year: 5,320 bbls. pork, 10,524,745 lbs. lard and 16,187,220 lbs. meats.

**BEEF HAMS.**—There is a little more doing, with a steady market; car lots offered at \$20.

**BEEF.**—There is a well-sustained market, with steady inquiries from English shippers and moderate home distributions; city extra India mess, tcs., at \$17.50@18.50; bbls., extra mess at \$9.00@9.50; family at \$13.00 and packet at \$10.50@11.00.

**CANNED MEATS.**—A steady, moderately active distribution shows well-sustained prices; 1-lb. cans at \$1.25, 2-lb. cans at \$2.25, 4-lb. cans at \$4.45, 6-lb. cans at \$7.50, and 14-lb. cans at \$16.25.

On Saturday, 12th, hog receipts West, 44,000; last year, 33,000. There was a good grip of the market for the products, without much general speculative activity, by which prices were advanced for the day, 5¢ for pork, 2@5 points for lard and 2 points for ribs. In New York Western steam lard, 7.20; city lard, 6.85; refined lard, Continent, 7.35; S. A., 8.00; do., keg, 9.20; compound lard, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢@6 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢. In pork, mess, \$12.50@13.25; city family at \$14.25@14.50; short clear, \$13.75@14.75. In city cut meats, pickled shoulders, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢@7¢, pickled hams at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢@11¢, pickled bellies, 12 lbs. average, at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, and 10 lbs. average at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. Hogs, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢@7 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢.

On Monday hog receipts West, 68,000; last year, 60,000. There was a hardening market again for the products, with buying by Armour's brokers and the increased cost of swine. The close of the market showed small gains for the day—5¢ for pork, 2 points for lard and 2@5 points for ribs. In New York Western steam lard, 7.25; city lard, 6.85; refined lard, Continent, 7.35; S. A., 8.00; do., kegs, 9.20; compound lard, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢@6 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢. In pork, sales of 250 bbls. mess at \$12.00@12.75; city family, \$14.25@14.50; short clear, \$13.50@14.50. Hogs, 7@7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. In city cut meats, pickled shoulders, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢@7¢; pickled hams, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢@11¢; pickled bellies, 12 lbs. average, at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, and 10 lbs. average, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

On Tuesday, hog receipts West, 59,000; last year, 69,000. There continued strong holding of the products on buying, chiefly by Armour, but in some degree by Cudahy, while the receipts of hogs were not up to expectations. Outside speculation was light. Advance for the day was 5¢ for pork, 7 points for lard and 5@7 points for ribs. In New York Western steam lard, 7.30; city lard, 6.85; refined lard, Continent, 7.40; S. A., 8.00; do., kegs, 9.20; compound lard, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. In pork, sales of 300 bbls. mess at \$12.00@12.75; city family at \$14.50@15.00; short clear, \$13.50@14.50. Hogs, 7@7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. In city cut meats, pickled shoulders, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢@7¢, pickled hams, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢@11¢, pickled bellies, 12 lbs. average, at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ asked, and 10 lbs. average at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ asked.

On Wednesday, hog receipts West, 74,000; last year, 85,000. The products moved upward again and closed at an advance for the day of 20¢ for pork, 12@15¢ for lard and 7@10 points for ribs. The Anglo and Cudahy were large buyers of lard, Wolff bought pork freely and Armour and Hatley bought lard and ribs. In New York Western steam lard, 7.40; city lard, 6.85 bid; refined lard, Continent, 7.60; S. A., 8.25; do. kegs, 9.40; compound lard, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. In pork, sales of 200 bbls. mess at \$12.25@13.00; city family, \$14.50@

15.00. Hogs,  $6\frac{1}{2} @ 7\frac{1}{2}c$ . In city cut meats, sales of 30,000 pounds pickled bellies, 12 lbs. average, at  $7\frac{1}{2}c$ ; pickled shoulders,  $6\frac{1}{2} @ 6\frac{3}{4}c$ ; pickled hams,  $10\frac{1}{2} @ 11c$ .

On Thursday, hog receipts West, 60,000; last year, 75,000. There was a weaker opening for the products on the larger receipts of hogs. Roloson was a large seller of lard and ribs and the Anglo an equally good buyer, while Armour gave the market some support. The close shows declines for the day of only 7c for pork, 2@5 points for lard and unchangeable to 2 points decline for ribs.

In New York Western steam lard, \$7.35; city lard, \$8.85; refined lard, Continent, \$7.55; compound lard,  $6\frac{1}{2}c$ . In city cut meats, sales of 15,000 lbs. pickled bellies at  $7\frac{1}{2}c$  for 12 lbs. average, and  $7\frac{1}{4}c$  for 10 lbs. average; pickled shoulders,  $6\frac{1}{2} @ 6\frac{3}{4}c$ ; pickled hams,  $10\frac{1}{2} @ 11c$ .

On Friday, hog receipts West, 74,000; last year, 65,000. The products opened weak on the large receipts of hogs and their easier prices, selling off 5c for pork, and 5 points for lard and ribs, followed by small reactions. On the whole the market held up very well considering the supplies of hogs, while it begins to look as though it would be firmly held that the packers could control it against a short interest. In New York, Western steam lard, \$7.30. No other changes in prices of cut meats. Sales of 5,000 lbs. pickled bellies,  $15 @ 16$  lbs. average, at  $7\frac{1}{4}c$ ; 5,000 lbs., do., 10 lbs. average,  $7\frac{1}{2}c$ , and 50 boxes clear bellies at  $7\frac{1}{4} @ 7\frac{1}{2}c$ .

#### NEW COMPANIES.

There were incorporated at Albany this week, under the laws of the State of New York: Columbus Company of New York City, to conduct a hotel and restaurant business; capital, \$3,000; directors, Arthur W. Eager and Angelyn Tucker, of New York City. The Owen Manufacturing Company, of Rochester, manufacture vehicles, ice machinery, water filters, etc.; capital, \$25,000; directors, Francis C. Owen and Charles E. Gardiner, of Danville. The Market Ice Company of New York City; capital, \$25,000; directors, Augustus J. G. Warner of Jersey City, Carlton M. Prankard and N. Stanton Gates of Brooklyn.

Under the laws of New Jersey: Brunswick Refrigerating Company, principal office, 17 Water street, New Brunswick, N. J.; object, manufacture refrigerators; capital, \$100,000; incorporators, Robert W. Johnson, James M. Johnson, Thomas G. Phinney, William J. Francke. Essex French and American Ice Cream Company; principal office, 15 Pine street, Newark, N. J.; objects, deal in milk, cream, etc.; capital \$20,000; incorporators, Charles N. King, Nelson R. Vanderhoof, Le Grand Bouker.

#### CORN AND HOG OUTLOOK.

**Corn Planting Progressing Slowly—Prospects Now That the Crop Will be in the Ground by the First of June—Kansas Corn Large Enough to Cultivate—Reserves of Corn in Farmers' Hands Melting Away Very Fast—Sudden and Serious Development of Insect Life in the Southwest—Farmers Shipping Their Hogs as Soon as Ready—Prospects of a Light Run for June.**

(Written exclusively for The National Provisioner by S. Thornton K. Prime.)

Chicago, May 16, 1900.

The corn belt as a whole has now reached one of its most important features in its whole history. For the next ten days the click of the corn planters ought to be heard in the majority of the surplus corn States of the country in order that we might get the crop in the ground in good season, have a good stand, and insure a good crop in the fall.

We have had one feature this season in the corn situation which up to the present week has "stayed with us," and that is this, cold, wet and also dry backward conditions.

The present week has been the first and only weather of a favorable character that the country has experienced for corn planting.

The State to-day, of a surplus character, which shows the most progress with the corn crop, is Kansas. We can make the statement now that the crop of corn has all been planted, that it has come up and in some areas has been cultivated.

In Missouri the conditions are almost identical. The stand of corn in these two States is only fair. This is owing to the fact, very largely, if not wholly, of cold, wet weather when the corn was planted and with very unsettled conditions ever since, up to the present time.

In my letter to the Provisioner of the 9th inst. I gave the corn crop in Nebraska the first place with regard to acreage and prospect. From full and thorough information received since my last report, all those conditions have been fully maintained and to-day 75 per cent. of the corn of 1900 is now in the ground.

Nebraska has a very good stand of corn so far and the early planted is so far advanced that it is large enough to cultivate. The acreage is fully up to the acreage of 1899.

In Iowa we have not made as much progress with corn planting as in some of the other surplus corn States. The ground has generally been cold, farmers have been backward with their plowing and have not cared to put the seed in the ground when there was such a small chance of its ever coming up.

#### TRENTON ABATTOIR CO. WHOLESALE BUTCHERS.

Home Dressed Beef, Mutton,  
Lamb, Veal and Pork.

WILLIAM SCHLICHER.  
"ETER SCHLICHER.

Foot of Ferriss Ave.,  
TRENTON, N. J.

In Illinois, which now exports, comparatively speaking, very little corn but feeds the great bulk of the crop to hogs and cattle, they are quite late this season with their corn planting. This State has not had to contend so much with wet weather this spring as dry and cold conditions. General planting in the northern and central portion of the State, where the great bulk of the corn crop is grown, has not been very active until the present week.

Ohio, Indiana and Michigan are all late and backward with corn planting.

From personal observation, as well as extended correspondence over the State of Illinois, I am thoroughly satisfied to-day that we shall get the corn crop in the ground, with no further interruption, about the 25th or 30th of the present month, and by the 1st of June shall see the whole crop planted and a stand made. The country now needs dry, warm weather for the next 10 days for corn planting.

While at the present time the fact that does not apply directly to the corn crop, but may later in the season have great bearing upon it, is the wonderful and unprecedented for the time of the year, the development of insect life in the Southwest which has put in its appearance the present week.

Chinch bugs and Hessian flies have appeared already in vast and countless numbers, attacking the wheat and newly sown oats and the grass crop.

If the season should prove to be a dry one there is no telling what damage may happen to the corn crop of 1900.

It seems almost incredible, but nevertheless I think it is a fact that reserves of old corn in farmers' hands are melting away very fast and I am still of the opinion that on the first of October we shall find reserves

#### COMING EVENTS.

1900.

October.—National Live Stock Exchange annual meeting, Indianapolis, Ind.

October 16-26.—Hereford-Shorthorn show and sale, Kansas City.

November 13-15.—Illinois Live Stock Breeders' Association, Springfield, Ill.

November 16, 17, 18, 19. Pittsburg (Pa.) stockyards. Fat stock show, at the Central Stockyards.

December 1-8.—International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago.

## RAINBOW PACKING.

Thousands of Imitators

No Equal

Will Hold Highest Pressure



Don't have to use wire and cloth

to hold Rainbow

Can't blow it out

THE COLOR OF RAINBOW PACKING IS RED.

Three Rows of Diamonds extending throughout the entire length of each and every roll of Rainbow Packing.

Steam heating companies can make thousands of joints in new plants without the use of steam, with the assurance and guarantee that, when steam is applied, every joint will be perfectly tight, saving the labor of baking and following up, etc., as is the case when usudurian or plumbago packings are used, thereby saving from 100 to 300 per cent. in labor and time.

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have not been as light for many seasons as they will prove at that time to be.

Farmers still continue to ship their hogs just as fast as they are ready. Hogs are not being held back a single day for better prices. Weather for the spring drop of pigs has been fairly good during the present month. They are doing well and very little hog cholera, which covers every disease which the hog is heir to, seems to be almost forgotten just at present, in point of fact hogs may be considered "very healthy." I still look for light run of hogs during the month of June which is now so near upon us.

#### A NEW FREIGHT LINE.

Some time ago "the iron man" of America stated he was determined to inaugurate a steamship line communicating between this continent and the United Kingdom. That such a threat caused concern in the minds of New York steamship men at the time was not surprising, but when months drifted by and no apparent attempt was made to acquire any large transatlantic line, the fear died and the threat was pronounced a scare.

The last two days, however, have brought to light an enterprise of great magnitude in steamship business, which, if the properties they acquire are such as we anticipate, will revolutionize freightage to a considerable degree. From Liverpool to New York will be one section of operations of the Royal Ulster Steamship Company (Limited), while they propose transporting from this port to Havana, Santiago, Porto Rico and Curacao, also port of Caracas. With a possible line between Boston and Liverpool, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, the company will be fully prepared for all classes of business from the United States.

Talking with steamship men on the Exchange, they all pleaded ignorance of the fresh enterprise, some suggesting that probably the capital paid up was \$500. Our reporter was unable to present such an aspect of a new steamship company, and naturally traced the matter to the temporary offices of the company, 50 Broadway, where the manager, with just politeness, informed our representative that he had nothing to affirm or deny, merely stating, "This is the agency of the company, and I shall be pleased if you will call on a later date, when I may have information to impart." When further questioned as to the directorate and those behind the concern, the manager merely smiled and said, "Later on." He did not contradict the assumption prevalent on the street that the "man of iron" was strongly interested.

#### REVISION OF CUBAN TARIFF.

Washington, May 14.—The War Department has made public, simultaneously here and in Havana, the schedules of the revised Cuban tariff, which goes into effect on June 15 next. The revised tariff, it is calculated, will increase the revenues of the island, which were last year, approximately, \$16,000,000. The original Porter tariff made sweeping cuts in the old Spanish tariff, and in the beginning attention was directed to food products. It was felt to be just that these necessities of life should sustain as little tax as possible. So cattle were admitted at \$1 per head and foodstuffs generally paid only 15 per cent. ad valorem.

The only important reduction made in the foodstuffs schedule by the tariff revisers is in the duty on salt cod and stock fish, largely consumed in Cuba, which is reduced from 2 to 1, and in the duty on wheat flour, reduced from \$1.30 to \$1.

#### SUBSTITUTE FOR THE GROUT BILL.

In the House of Representatives, on May 14, 1900, Mr. Wadsworth, chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, introduced the following bill, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and ordered to be printed. Matter printed in black letters shows the changes in the existing law. It is entered on the House journal as H. R. 11,543.

##### A BILL

To amend sections 3 and 6 of an act entitled "An act defining butter, also imposing a tax upon and regulating the manufacture, sale, importation and exportation of oleomargarine," approved August 2, 1886, and also to define manufacturers and dealers and prescribe special taxes for them.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That sections 3 and 6 of an act entitled "An act defining butter, also imposing a tax and regulating the manufacture, sale, importation, and exportation of oleomargarine," approved August 2, 1886, be amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 1—That all oleomargarine shall be packed by the manufacturer thereof in firkins, tubs, or other wooden packages not before used for that purpose, each containing not less than five pounds, and marked, stamped and branded as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall prescribe. Provided, That when such packages are packed in prints, bricks, rolls, or lumps, the word 'oleomargarine' shall be impressed in sunken letters, the size to be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, on all prints, bricks, rolls, and lumps so placed; and all sales made by manufacturers of oleomargarine and wholesale dealers in oleomargarine shall be in original stamped packages. Retail dealers in oleomargarine must sell only from original stamped packages, in quantities not exceeding ten pounds, and only in original stamped packages when packed in solid bulk, or in prints, bricks, rolls, or lumps, as received from the manufacturer. Every person who knowingly sells or offers for sale, or delivers or offers to deliver any oleomargarine in any other form than in the original packages as above prescribed, or in prints, bricks, rolls, or lumps, as received from the manufacturer, or who packs in any package any oleomargarine in any manner contrary to law, or who falsely brands any package or affixes a stamp on any package denoting a less amount of tax than that required by law, shall be fined for each offense not more than \$1,000 and be imprisoned not more than two years.

"Section 2—That special tax on the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine shall be imposed as follows: Manufacturers shall pay \$600 per annum. Every person who manufactures oleomargarine for sale shall be deemed a manufacturer thereof.

Wholesale dealers in oleomargarine shall pay \$480 per annum. Every person who sells or offers for sale oleomargarine in greater quantities than ten pounds at a time shall be deemed a wholesale dealer therein, but any manufacturer of oleomargarine who has given the required bond and paid the required special tax, and who sells oleomargarine of his own product only at the place of its manufacture, in the original packages to which the tax-paid stamps are affixed, shall not be required to pay the special tax of a wholesale dealer on account of such sales.

"Retail dealers in oleomargarine shall pay

\$24 per annum. Every person who sells oleomargarine in quantities not greater than ten pounds at a time shall be regarded as a retail dealer therein."

#### PATENTS AND TRADE-MARKS GRANTED IN WASHINGTON.

- 648,952. AUTOMATICALLY CONTROLLED STOCK WATERING TROUGH. John H. Hanson, Oakland, Neb. Filed Dec. 21, 1899. Serial No. 741,090.
- 648,953. AUTOMATIC STOCK WATERING APPARATUS. John H. Hanson, Oakland, Neb. Filed Dec. 23, 1899. Serial No. 741,360.
- 648,979. REFRIGERATOR CAR or the like. J. M. McMahon, Omaha, Neb. Filed March 29, 1899. Serial No. 710,932.
- 649,012. APPARATUS FOR SEATING AND SEALING COVERS OF CANS, JARS, ETC. Frank L. Tapscott, New York, N. Y. Filed Feb. 3, 1900. Serial No. 3,808.
- 649,029. APPARATUS FOR TREATING FOOD PRODUCTS. W. H. Wright, New York, N. Y.; assignor to the Vacuum Can & Jar Co., same place. Filed June 19, 1896. Serial No. 506,199.
- 649,140. WEIGHING APPARATUS. H. M. Plummer, New Bedford, Mass. Filed July 17, 1899. Serial No. 724,046.
- 649,157. FREEZER. Peter Cacciatori, New York, N. Y. Filed April 29, 1899. Serial No. 715,045.
- 649,284. PROCESS OF MAKING MEAT EXTRACTS. H. J. Dunn, London, England. Original application filed March 27, 1899. Serial No. 710,691. Divided and this application filed July 22, 1899. Serial No. 724,816.
- 649,315. APPARATUS FOR HOLDING OPEN MOUTHS OF SACKS. August Klesse, Eckersdorf, and Ernst Böhm, Klein Möhlten, Germany. Filed May 24, 1898. Serial No. 681,579.
- 649,322. CAN SOLDERING MACHINE. E. J. Lewis, Middleport, N. Y. Filed Feb. 9, 1900. Serial No. 4,653.
- 649,376. DRIER. John Waterhouse, New York, N. Y. Filed Jan. 29, 1900. Serial No. 3,198.

##### Trade-Marks.

- 34,642. CREAM SEPARATORS. A. E. Dulmage, Oberlin, Ohio. Filed April 6, 1900. Essential feature.—The word "Buckeye." Used since Oct. 1, 1898.

#### AMERICAN EXHIBITS AT PARIS.

If American firms having exhibits at Paris would send to the consular officers a few neatly printed cards, mentioning the character of their exhibits and extending a cordial invitation to the bearer to examine them while visiting the exposition, I am quite sure, says United States Consul-General DuBois, at St. Gall, that all consular officers of the United States would see that these cards are placed in the hands of merchants residing in their districts who are likely to be interested in the exhibits to which they relate, and who will desire to examine them should they visit the exposition.

Swiss dealers want to make connections with American houses who export ham, bacon, dried fruit, potted meats, canned fruit, etc., and may go to the big exposition for that purpose.

The Burt Mfg. Co., of Akron, Ohio, are making an extensive display of Cross oil filters at the Paris Exposition and otherwise pushing themselves abroad. They will ship a large order to Brussels this month.

# CHICAGO

WESTERN OFFICE OF  
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.  
RIALTO BUILDING.

## Chicago Live Stock Review.

**CATTLE.**—Conditions in the cattle trade this week have furnished the best possible evidence of an exceptionally good general demand for beef. With the largest run of cattle seen here since November last, for opening day of this week, and with one exception the largest day's run in over two years, the Monday market was one of the best seen here this spring. On that day there were 25,791 cattle arrived for market and, while there were some gloomy forebodings early in the morning, the demand proved to be very heavy and at the close of business there was hardly an unsold hoof to be found, the entire supply having been cleared out without any change from the closing prices of the previous week. Out of the big supply of that day the shipping and export trade took over 7,700 head. On succeeding days of the week the receipts dropped off so that total for the completed week will hardly be larger than for the preceding week, demand held up well and mid-week trade was active on a full firm basis of prices.

Up to date of this writing the best lot of cattle here was a bunch of 16 steers that averaged 1,488 lbs. and sold to Denholm on Wednesday at \$5.85 and, on the same day, nice little 1,200 lbs. steers were picked up for the New York trade at \$5.60, but these prices are the outside, the bulk of steers of all weights selling between \$4.90 and \$5.40, with exporters largely between \$5.00 and \$5.35. Comparatively few steers are selling below \$4.80 and they are of the commonest and light grades peddled out to the cheap beef trade.

Not many feeders have been going back to the country, but prices hold firm to the high level for anything attractive, while common and fair kinds sell slow without any change in quotations. Bulk of the feeder trade has been at prices ranging between \$4.30 and \$4.80, but with choice selling around \$5.00.

Continued big demand for butchers' stock holds prices at a high level for all kinds of cows, heifers and yearlings. Cannery and bulls also continue to sell at strong figures. Veal calves are 25c higher for the week. Bulk of butcher and dressed beef cows and heifers sell between \$3.75 and \$4.50, with choice heifers around \$4.75.

**HOGS.**—The hog trade is in much better condition than a week ago and the improvement has come with volume of supply show-

ing a small enlargement at the Chicago market. Demand has been quite active on all accounts and mid-week prices showed an appreciation of good long 10@15c over the opening market basis of the week with trade tone looking rather favorable for continued firm prices.

Quality of arrivals on market has been only fair, but there is a tendency to heavier weight and, with the coming on of warm weather, there are evidences of light weight, if of good quality, coming into better favor with most of the buying interests. This is a usual warm weather condition, but it has been slow in developing during the present season owing, no doubt, to an unusual proportion of light weight among general receipts. The bacon weights are still selling at low end of the range of prices, and the bacon houses are evidently making a strong fight to keep them there, but packers and the shipping trade are showing a preference for weights around 200 lbs. and slightly under, and light mixed are selling higher than the bacon people want to pay for the sorts.

At time of this writing the prices current stood at about \$5.57½ for strictly choice heavy, \$5.50@5.55 for butcher and shipping sorts of medium and heavy, \$5.40@5.50 for fair to good mixed and heavy to the packing trade, \$5.30@5.40 for light mixed and \$5.30@5.35 for the bacon sorts.

**SHEEP.**—There has been a big movement of sheep and lambs to market during the current week, too heavy in fact for the demand, and all change in prices has been toward a lower level with quotations now standing strong 10@20c lower on sheep and 10@15c lower on lambs than last week but with a few sales of very choice clipped lambs showing up steady at last week's top. Bulk of clipped lambs sell at \$6.00@6.35, with \$6.50 an extreme top; the Colorado woolled lambs, \$7.00@7.35, with \$7.40 about top for the week. Bulk of mutton sheep \$5.25@5.50, with choice \$5.65; common to fair sheep \$4.50@5.20. Spring lambs around \$8.50 for best.

## Chicago Provision Market.

The provision market has quieted down after its long period of activity, having lost about one-third of the great advance. The outsider has made lots of money on the advance, and does not seem at all disposed to risk any of the money he made. There is no strong convictions as to price. Hogs keep high when compared with the price of product. Stocks are not accumulating. For the next 60 days increased hog receipts may be expected. The packing is now running slightly ahead of last year. It is undoubtedly a fact that the decline in the price of provisions to that at present obtaining has made a very sound situation. The product is

well worth the money at present prices. It is to be very sincerely hoped that the price of hogs will go lower in order that the packers may get a chance to do their summer packing at a profit. This being the case it is certain that no packer will become an aggressive bull. The provision market will be a quiet affair for the next 30 days at least.

## CHICAGO RANGE OF PRICES. SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1900.

|                                    | Open. | High. | Low.   | Close. |
|------------------------------------|-------|-------|--------|--------|
| PORK—(Per barrel)—                 |       |       |        |        |
| May .....                          | 11.45 | 11.45 | 11.45  | 11.45  |
| July .....                         | 11.55 | 11.60 | 11.52½ | 11.57½ |
| LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—               |       |       |        |        |
| May .....                          | 8.82½ | 8.87½ | 8.82½  | 8.82½  |
| July .....                         | 8.85  | 8.87½ | 8.82½  | 8.87½  |
| RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)— |       |       |        |        |
| May .....                          | 6.50  |       |        | 6.50   |
| July .....                         | 6.55  | 6.57½ | 6.52½  | 6.57½  |
| September .....                    | 6.55  | 6.55  | 6.52½  | 6.55   |

## MONDAY, MAY 14, 1900.

|                                    |        |        |        |        |
|------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| PORK—(Per barrel)—                 |        |        |        |        |
| May .....                          | 11.50  |        |        | 11.50  |
| July .....                         | 11.57½ | 11.67½ | 11.57½ | 11.62½ |
| LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—               |        |        |        |        |
| May .....                          | 8.87½  | 8.92½  | 8.87½  | 8.90   |
| July .....                         | 8.90   | 8.92½  | 8.90   | 8.92½  |
| RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)— |        |        |        |        |
| May .....                          | 6.55   |        |        | 6.55   |
| July .....                         | 6.57½  | 6.65   | 6.57½  | 6.60   |
| September .....                    | 6.57½  | 6.57½  | 6.57½  | 6.57½  |

## TUESDAY, MAY 15, 1900.

|                                    |        |       |       |        |
|------------------------------------|--------|-------|-------|--------|
| PORK—(Per barrel)—                 |        |       |       |        |
| May .....                          | 11.52½ |       |       | 11.55  |
| July .....                         | 11.67½ | 11.70 | 11.60 | 11.67½ |
| LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—               |        |       |       |        |
| May .....                          | 8.92½  | 8.95  | 8.92½ | 8.95   |
| July .....                         | 8.92½  | 8.97½ | 8.92½ | 8.97½  |
| RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)— |        |       |       |        |
| May .....                          | 6.60   | 6.65  | 6.60  | 6.65   |
| July .....                         | 6.62½  | 6.65  | 6.62½ | 6.65   |

## WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1900.

|                                    |       |       |        |        |
|------------------------------------|-------|-------|--------|--------|
| PORK—(Per barrel)—                 |       |       |        |        |
| May .....                          | 11.70 | 11.90 | 11.67½ | 11.87½ |
| LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—               |       |       |        |        |
| May .....                          | 7.00  | 7.10  | 7.00   | 7.10   |
| July .....                         | 7.00  | 7.12½ | 7.00   | 7.12½  |
| RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)— |       |       |        |        |
| May .....                          | 6.70  | 6.75  | 6.67½  | 6.72½  |
| July .....                         | 6.70  | 6.75  | 6.67½  | 6.72½  |

## THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1900.

|                                    |       |       |        |       |
|------------------------------------|-------|-------|--------|-------|
| PORK—(Per bbl.)—                   |       |       |        |       |
| May .....                          | 11.75 | 11.80 | 11.72½ | 11.80 |
| LARD—(Per 100 pounds)—             |       |       |        |       |
| May .....                          | 7.02½ | 7.07½ | 7.00   | 7.07½ |
| July .....                         | 7.05  | 7.07½ | 7.02½  | 7.07½ |
| RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)— |       |       |        |       |
| May .....                          | 6.67½ | 6.72½ | 6.65   | 6.72½ |
| July .....                         | 6.67½ | 6.70  | 6.65   | 6.70  |

## FRIDAY, MAY 18.

|                                    |       |       |        |        |
|------------------------------------|-------|-------|--------|--------|
| PORK—(Per bbl.)—                   |       |       |        |        |
| May .....                          | 11.75 | 11.80 | 11.72½ | 11.80½ |
| LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—               |       |       |        |        |
| May .....                          | 7.00  | 7.07½ | 7.00   | 7.05   |
| July .....                         | 7.05  | 7.07½ | 7.05   | 7.07½  |
| RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)— |       |       |        |        |
| May .....                          | 6.65  | 6.72½ | 6.65   | 6.70   |
| July .....                         | 6.67½ | 6.70  | 6.67½  | 6.70   |

The four leading Western markets received 106,000 cattle last week, being the largest since 1890 for the second week in May. Compared with a year ago, receipts of natives at the four markets increased 19,000, while Texas decreased 5,000.

# HEYDEN SUGAR CRYSTALS

500 Times Sweeter than Sugar.

Possesses the same CLEAN, PURE, SWEET TASTE of cane sugar, and COSTS LESS THAN ONE CENT PER POUND in comparison. Being used now by some of the largest PACKERS AND CURERS in the country, and being tried by others.

Samples and information upon request.

A. KLIPSTEIN & CO., 122 Pearl Street, New York.

BRANCHES: Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Providence; Hamilton and Montreal, Canada.



**Chicago Live Stock Notes.**

Best heavy hogs closed last week at \$5.45, or 40c below the top last month and \$1.45 higher than a year ago. Two years ago the top was \$4.60, three years ago \$3.82½ and four years ago \$3.47½.

Shipments last week were: Cattle, 18,004 head; hogs, 31,024; sheep, 969, against 19,087 cattle, 29,025 hogs, 5,620 sheep the previous week; 17,574 cattle, 41,489 hogs, 11,762 sheep the corresponding week of 1899.

Receipts of live stock at Chicago last week were: Cattle, 49,614 head; hogs, 130,797; sheep, 68,647, against 52,164 cattle, 163,034 hogs, 73,086 sheep the previous week; 46,578 cattle, 135,074 hogs, 77,300 sheep the corresponding week of 1899.

Hogs slaughtered at Chicago last week were: Armour, 23,600; Anglo-American, 9,700; Boyd & Lunham, 2,200; Continental, 7,200; Hammond, 4,700; International, 7,400; Lipton, 6,200; Morris, 5,800; Swift, 20,400; Viles & Robbins, 7,200; butchers, 7,100.

Exporters forwarded 4,900 cattle from Chicago last week, against 5,200 the previous week and 6,100 a year ago. Most of the export beefs sold during the week at \$5.15@5.30, or 10@15c higher than the previous week, and that much higher than a year ago. American cattle last week sold on the English market ¼@1c per lb. higher than a year ago, making a good working margin.

**Chicago Board of Trade Notes.**

The Board of Trade directors have declared the office of traffic manager of the freight bureau vacant June 1.

At the annual election of the open Board of Trade the following officials were elected: President, Charles Q. Albertson; vice-president, J. M. Smith; directors, C. G. Bogart, E. G. Sherwin, Joseph Weil and J. J. Brady; committee of arbitration, A. A. Howard, W. S. Naly and M. L. Tankersley; committee of appeals, E. E. Powers and W. C. Albertson.

**THE MEAT BILL AND CHICAGO.**

Last year the packers of Chicago exported 20,000,000 lbs. of locally made sausages, 18,000,000 lbs. of Chicago packed canned meats and 26,000,000 lbs. of fresh meat in the whole and half carcass which the German meat bill will affect.

In regard to this Reichstag meat bill a Chicago packer says:

"If the bill passes and becomes law there will be at least 60,000,000 lbs. of meat that will have to be disposed of in some other place, providing local provision men have that much. The chances are, however, that if we are shut out of German markets we will not buy as much as formerly. This will mean a heavy loss to the stock raiser and less work for employees. If the meat bill passes, it will be a hard blow for both packers and employees."

That is only part of the effect the measure will have upon American trade. Is Germany making a bluff at us to cover a diplomatic meat trade in South America? Keep an eye down that way.

**PRESSING THE CHICAGO STOCK YARDS.**

With a revised declaration, made necessary by the premature publication of charges, a suit, we understand, will be filed against the Union Stock Yards and Transit Company charging violations of the terms of the charter granted by the State legislature in 1865. It will be charged that the company conducts certain lines of business which it has not the right to carry on, and that it leases property within its boundaries for other lines of business.

## THE CUMMER DRYERS.

## DRY MECHANICALLY ALL FERTILIZERS

It is a direct heat system.

NO STEAM.

NO ODORS.

THE F. B. CUMMER & SON CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

**South St. Joseph Live Stock Review.**

South St. Joseph, Mo., May 15.—The week commenced with heavy receipts of cattle at all points, and prices were lower in the East in consequence, but the strong demand here kept values from changing to any extent from the close of the week. There was some weakness manifest on the heavy grades, both yesterday and to-day, but on the desirable kinds of light and medium-weight steers values held practically steady and the market was snappy. Packers are well pleased with both the number and quality of cattle arriving, and they are maintaining the market so that shippers are also well pleased. There is the usual strong demand for butchers' stock, and stock cattle continue to move freely at last week's prices. Native steers are quotable at \$4.00 to \$5.25; good to choice, \$5.25 to \$5.45; Texas and Westerns, \$3.90 to \$5.25; cows and heifers, \$2.25 to \$4.60; bulls and stags, \$2.25 to \$4.90; yearlings and calves, \$4.00 to \$5.25; stockers and feeders, \$3.50 to \$4.85; veals, \$6.00 to \$7.00.

Supplies of sheep and lambs continue liberal, and while prices do not show any gain over the 15 to 25c advance of last week, they are held firm and trading is active, the demand from packers being in excess of the supply. Lambs are quoted at \$6.50 to \$7.20; clipped, \$5.80 to \$6.00; clipped yearlings, \$5.00 to \$5.30; clipped sheep, \$4.50 to \$5.00; clipped ewes, \$4.25 to \$4.75.

There has been a better feeling in the hog market the past few days, occasioned by a reduction in aggregate supplies. There has been no quotable advance since the close of the week, but sellers have less work in obtaining the prices. Sales to-day averaged \$5.18½, the range being from \$5.05 to \$5.30, with the bulk at \$5.15 to \$5.25. The local receipts still show the same percentage of gain over a year ago, but packers cannot get enough to supply their wants, and this gives rise to the thought among dealers that the high prices have drawn largely on the usual June supply, and that receipts during that month are going to be moderate as compared with former years.

**PERSONAL.**

F. W. Donnelly, manager of Swift and Company's soap department, at 32 Tenth avenue, New York, has been at the home office in Chicago on business.

George M. Brill, late general engineer for Swift and Company, and formerly chief engineer of the Solvay Process Company, has opened an office at 1143-4 Marquette Building for the general practice of electrical, mechanical and refrigerating engineering.

**THE DISEASED HIDES WASHED UP BY THE MERSEY.**

Considerable alarm has been created along the Lancashire and Cheshire shores of the Mersey by the washing up from the sea of large quantities of diseased hides, sheepskins, and offal which had been removed from South American cattle cargoes infected with foot-and-mouth disease, landed at Birkenhead. It is feared that from this cause the disease may be spread among the flocks and herds of local farmers, but the Mersey Dock Board officials point out that before the matter was sent from the lairages it was thoroughly disinfected with carbolic acid and lime, and that there is little likelihood of the germs of disease re-

HARTOG & FEDEL, ANTWERP. HENDRIK HARTOG, HAMBURG.

## JOHN H. HARTOG & CO.

Exporters of

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CHICAGO.

maining. It was, however, the duty of local authorities in whose districts the matter may be cast to dispose of it either by a destruction or burial, and thus prevent it becoming a nuisance.—Mark Lane Express, May 7.

**THE DETENTION OF BEEF AT LOURENÇO MARQUES.**

Washington, May 16.—The State Department knows nothing of the reported detention of American canned beef at Lourenço Marques and the purpose of the United States consul there to make a protest against the action of the Portuguese authorities in this matter. It is said that a neutral nation, such as is Portugal in this case, has an undoubted right to prescribe certain goods as contraband of war and prevent their transportation across its territory. But, leaving aside the question as to declared contraband, it is said here that Portugal, being under no treaty obligation to the contrary, is at perfect liberty to prevent any kind of goods from the United States from crossing Portuguese East Africa. Such is a national right, which the United States itself possesses as to its own territory, and cannot deny to another nation.

**"PRICE CURRENT'S" ANNUAL.**

We are in receipt of a copy of the Cincinnati "Price Current's" Statistical Annual for 1900, compiled by its editor, Mr. Charles B. Murray, who is one of the ablest statisticians in the country. There are given in the annual, provision and grain trade statistics, live stock and beef trade exhibits, crop statistics, also the fifty-first annual report of pork packing in the West and elsewhere in the United States. This exhaustive report is for the year ending March 1, 1900. The annual, taken altogether, is a valuable compendium of useful information, and fills an important place in the statistical world.

**FOR A CITY ICE PLANT.**

Councilman Conty, of Brooklyn, N. Y., introduced a resolution requesting the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to appropriate enough money to establish municipal ice plants in various parts of the city. The resolution was passed.

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**NEW FULLER'S EARTH MINE.**

A despatch from Andersonville (Fla.) says there has just been discovered near the Ocklocknee river, 14 miles west of Tallahassee, what is believed by experts to be one of the most wonderful pure veins of fuller's earth ever discovered in the known world.

This newly-found deposit is said to be so pure that it bears 100 per cent. "virtue." It is free of foreign matter, such as rock, flint, gravel, sand, etc., and for this reason it is more valuable and more profitable to handle than any other fuller's earth deposit yet discovered in America. Some 10 or 12 miles west of the new deposit there are being operated two fuller's earth mines, one known as the Ward mine and the other owned by the Standard Oil Company.

Some of the more important uses to which this material is now put, with excellent results, are the following:

In refining all kinds of crude oils.

Packinghouses use it for refining crude oils, fats and greases. These commodities are purified by the use of fuller's earth.

As a valuable agent in the materials used in the manufacture of all kinds of laundry and toilet soaps.

A new use recently discovered for fuller's earth is that wool manufacturers wash old wool with it, as it is a great absorber of all oils and refuse matter found in raw wool.

**A New Campaign Food.**

Experiments are being made in the German army with a view of testing the merits of a new food for use in campaigning. The food consists of a biscuit, which its inventor claims is a perfect substitute for bread, and of meat and vegetables preserved by a special process. All that is known of the biscuit is that eggs enter into its composition. The preserved foods are meant to provide hot dishes, and their special feature is that they can be cooked in ten minutes or a quarter of an hour. For a week the officers and men of a certain battalion will be allowed no other solid nourishment of any kind whatever, and the most stringent precautions have been taken to prevent them regaling themselves surreptitiously with other fare. Throughout the trial period the battalion is to engage in maneuvers comprising forced marches, camping out, and every species of fatigue.

The Pfister & Vogel Leather Company, of Milwaukee, Wis., having bought a plot of ground adjoining its plant in the Menomonee Valley will build a large addition several stories high on about half of the ground. This will be an enlargement of the Russia tanning department. A. H. Vogel, the company's general manager, states that the plans are not yet ready to be given out, as all of the minor details have not yet been decided upon.

**BOILER FEED REGULATORS.**

Save 12% of Fuel. Save 50% in repairs on boilers. Save 25% on Engines and Pumps. Save 12% of water. Automatic, Simple, Durable. Full explanation furnished on request by

**THE STANDARD ICE MACHINE & MFG. CO.,**  
HAMILTON, O.

**MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.**

W. G. Nunn, of Ladoma, Tex., contemplates building a \$70,000 cottonseed oil mill at Cleburne, of that State.

Swanson's large slaughtering and cold storage plant at Los Angeles, Cal., has been burned. Loss about \$300.

Dickerman & Co.'s wholesale grocery and provision place at Concord, N. H., has been destroyed by fire. Loss, \$30,000; insurance, \$25,000.

The Zenola company has been incorporated with \$1,000,000. The company will manufacture soap and toilet preparations. It was incorporated at Trenton, N. J.

Cottonseed in Denison, Tex., is worth \$16.50 per ton and there's none of it to get at that. Prominent cotton men say that seed will go to \$20 before the replanting is over.

E. Rauh & Sons, of Dayton, O., having leased the old Wiggins tannery at Richmond, Ind., will get it in shape for opening some time in June. Its capacity will be enlarged. This Richmond tannery is one of the largest in the State.

The Cotton Oil and Fibre Company, whose stock is listed on the Philadelphia (Pa.) Stock Exchange, is incorporated under the laws of New Jersey with a capital of \$3,000,000. Half is preferred and half common. The par value is \$25. The common is full paid; the preferred is \$12.50 paid.

A company has just been organized at Roton, Tex., to build a \$60,000 cottonseed oil plant at that place. It will be a 45-ton mill. The directors of the company are: A. H. Bywaters, C. R. Caldwell, Dr. W. H. Carlisle, Dr. A. T. Wight and Walter Bywaters, of Roton; William Milling, of Paris, and F. W. Underwood, of Honey Grove, Tex.

Judgment for \$27,131 was entered Saturday last against the Hondur-American Cattle, Agricultural and Colonization Company, a corporation doing business under the laws of West Virginia, in favor of Simon Straus on an assigned claim of J. F. Berndes & Co., of Havana, Cuba, for money expended in December, 1898.—New York Times.

The plant of the Union Tanning Company, at Williamsport, Pa., the building for which is now being constructed, will be larger than the one recently destroyed by fire. The machinery for its equipment will cost \$45,000. The structure, it is hoped, will be sufficiently advanced by the middle of August as to permit operations in a portion of it to begin.

\* Klep Bros.' slaughterhouse in South Joliet, Ill., has been destroyed by fire. Loss about \$30,000.

\* Louis Wild's sausage factory at Lessard street, Donaldsonville, La., has been destroyed by fire.

\* The Vershire Creamery, at Vershire, Vt., has been destroyed by fire; loss about \$3,000; partially insured.

\* The creamery of James Whittaker, at Clinton, Me., has been destroyed by fire. The loss is a total one.

\* The Ferrisburg (Vt.) Creamery has been burned. The fire is supposed to have started in the engine room.

\* C. Clausen's creamery at Brookfield, Wis., has been destroyed by fire. Loss about \$4,000; partly insured.

\* The Amherst Packing Company will locate at Lorain, O. The work on the building of the new factory has just been commenced.

\* A. V. Hunstiger, at Grand Forks, N. D., has purchased a forty-acre tract of land near the town. He will put up a slaughterhouse on the property.

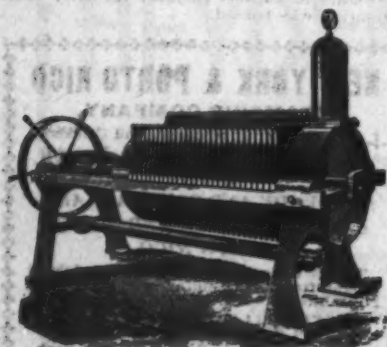
\* A new co-operative creamery is being built at Hazel, S. D. C. W. Kellogg is the manager and secretary of the concern, and A. L. Clifford is its treasurer. Capital, \$4,000.

\* James Burns, of St. Peter, Mont., has sold to butchers, 13 steers, at \$72 per head, which he fed through the winter on chopped grain. It is said to be the best price ever paid in Montana.

\* It is rumored that Armour & Co., of Chicago, will build a large packing plant on a part of the site of the Port Chalmette plant, at St. Bernard, New Orleans, which is reported to be under offer to the company.

\* The case of the State of Wisconsin vs. Patrick Nevins, charged with selling colored butterine, was dismissed in the Circuit Court by Judge Goodland last week. The case against Nevins, as well as other similar cases, has been pending for a year. The complainant in this case was Assistant Dairy and Food Commissioner Field.

\* The North Pacific-Norway Fishing and Packing Company has been organized at Minneapolis, Minn., with a capital of \$1,000,000, by M. R. Straight, of New Whatcom, Wash. The manager of the company will be Joseph Kildall, of Minneapolis, Minn. The canneries will be built next year, this season being used for catching and salting fish.



THE "JOHNSON" FILTER PRESS.

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SEPARATING, COLLECTING AND PRESSING THE SOLIDS THEREFROM.

**JOHN JOHNSON & CO.,**

Franklin Square,

NEW YORK CITY.



## KANSAS CITY.

Kansas City, Mo., May 15, 1900.

The receipts, with comparisons, as follows:

|                    | Cattle. | Hogs.   | Sheep. |
|--------------------|---------|---------|--------|
| Kansas City .....  | 30,062  | 69,781  | 31,752 |
| Same week, 1899 .. | 24,715  | 70,242  | 18,441 |
| Same week, 1898 .. | 27,592  | 99,867  | 19,200 |
| Same week, 1897 .. | 33,541  | 92,417  | 25,363 |
| Chicago, past week | 49,800  | 123,600 | 68,600 |
| Kansas City .....  | 30,100  | 69,800  | 31,800 |
| Omaha .....        | 17,400  | 43,400  | 22,100 |
| St. Louis .....    | 6,000   | 41,100  | 9,800  |
| St. Joseph .....   | 7,400   | 30,200  | 12,800 |

|                    |         |         |         |
|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Total past week .. | 110,700 | 308,100 | 145,300 |
| Previous week ..   | 108,300 | 325,700 | 116,700 |
| Same week, 1899 .. | 99,600  | 296,700 | 121,900 |

Kansas City packers' slaughter past week:

|                      |       |        |       |
|----------------------|-------|--------|-------|
| Armour P'k'g Co. ..  | 5,648 | 33,577 | 7,400 |
| Swift and Company .. | 5,522 | 17,712 | 9,602 |
| S. & S. Co. ....     | 5,166 | 2,303  | 2,066 |
| Fowler Son & Co. ..  | 172   | 10,933 | 156   |
| Butchers ..          | 200   | 126    | 183   |

|                    |        |        |        |
|--------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Total past week .. | 16,717 | 64,741 | 19,527 |
| Previous week ..   | 14,902 | 58,546 | 11,011 |
| Same week, 1899 .. | 16,064 | 64,289 | 14,150 |

**CATTLE.**—The cattle market for the last half of the past week was of a high grade order, and the advance was steady regular during that time, so that the market may be called from 10@20c higher on nearly all grades. The light and medium weight cattle had the call and were snapped up with a vengeance by the packers who were eager after them. Heavy fat cattle, while in larger supply and a little hard to dispose of on some days, still held their end up in a remarkable manner and the prices were higher and steady the entire week. Some prime heavy, fat cattle of 1,429 lbs. average, sold at \$5.30, which was the top of the market; a good many bunches changed hands at this price and more could have been readily disposed of had they come forward. Eastern orders were quite numerous for such, hence the exporters sent forward to the seaboard more than their usual quantity. Some handy weight cattle of 1,054 lbs. average, sold at \$4.80. The native cows and heifers were in their usual small supply and sold readily at higher prices. Some cows, 981 lbs. average, sold at \$4.65, the bulk selling around \$4.25 down to \$3.75. A few fancy heifers sold as high as \$5.00, but there were numerous sales of good heifers from \$4.50@4.85. Bulls were scarce; a few sold as high as \$4.50; but the bulk sold around \$3.75@4.00. The Western range fed cattle were in good supply and may be called 10@15c higher than last week. A bunch of 99 Western fed Texas steers, 1,182 lbs. average, sold at \$4.87½. Some 1,232 lbs. average Kansas fed Western steers sold as high as \$5.15; and a bunch of 1,388 Western steers sold at \$5.10—these two were the top of the market in that division. Southwestern steers, 1,068 lbs. average, sold at \$4.65. Oklahoma steers,

1,315 lbs. average, brought as high as \$4.90; 1,463 lbs. average Colorado steers, \$5.75; 753 lbs. average Arizona steers, \$4.55. Very few Western cows and heifers came forward. The receipts in quarantine Texas division were smaller than for some time past. A bunch of 100 steers, 1,221 lbs. average, sold as high as \$4.80 and they were not of first-class quality. Texas cows sold at \$3.50. Bulls, 1,416 lbs. average, at \$3.40. Tables have turned somewhat in the stocker and feeder division, the strong demand for beef cattle have enabled the packers to compete more successfully with feeders in this division, consequently both heavy and thin stockers and feeders were pretty cleanly picked up at good prices, leaving the market bare of offerings for next week's start.

Shipments of export cattle to the seaboard for past week were quite liberal, amounting to 110 cars, against 95 the previous week and 207 cars one year ago; of these 82 cars were shipped to New York, Boston 6, Watertown 7, Philadelphia 14 and Newark 1. Shippers were headed by Balling with 940 head, Kraus shipped 497, Ackerman 382, Swift 104, Hall 82, and Michael 81.

Monday's receipts this week, 5,621; Tuesday, 9,455. With the large receipts in all the markets and the Eastern shippers without orders, the general market declined from 5@10c from Saturday's prices. The local demand, however, was good and at lower prices everything offered was picked up. Plain, heavy cattle were the hardest to dispose of and were about 15c lower; some 1,366 lbs. average sold at \$5.10. On Tuesday the supply was also large, and taking the market in a general manner it may be quoted 10@15c lower. All grades suffered the decline with the exception of one bunch of fat, topky cattle, which sold at the fancy price of \$5.35—they were 1,415 lbs. average—and also native cows did not feel the depression as there were so few of them. Heifers were in the largest supply of the season and the decline was fully 10@15c per 100 lbs.; some topky heifers of 700 lbs. average sold as high as \$5.15, but very good grades of such sold from \$4.25@4.75. The receipts in the quarantine season on Monday were larger than last Monday, prices were lower, and most of the cattle were of a common order. 1,090 lbs. average Texas steers sold at \$4.70. Some Western steers, of 1,105 lbs. average, sold at \$4.90. Western heifers, 622 lbs. average, \$4.60. A bunch of 112 Colorado steers, 1,229 lbs. average, sold at \$5.00. Colorado heifers, 626 lbs. average, sold at \$4.85, which was considered a very good sale, indeed. The supply in the stocker and feeder market so far this week is only moderate, with the demand enough to absorb all offerings at 5@10c decline.

**HOGS.**—The past week closed with prices

5@10c lower than the previous week's closing, yet still the prices were 5@10c higher than the lowest prices on Tuesday. The market started out Wednesday with prices 5c higher all through the list, prime heavy hogs selling at \$5.05@5.20, with some of the smooth grades as high as \$5.10@5.15, mixed packing \$5.00@5.05, light mixed were in good request at \$4.85@4.95, the top standing \$5.20, with the bulk \$4.95@5.12½. Thursday's market was again 5c better than the day before, with the light weights, however, about 10c higher, as the speculators took more interest in them than any other grade. Also the best grades of the mixed packing hogs sold about 7½c higher than the day before. Friday's market was also good for the farmer; the quality of the prime heavy hogs, while not as good as the day before, still sold at the same price, namely \$5.25, mixed packing sold from \$5.07½@5.12½, with some prime butcher weights as high as \$5.20, light mixed were in not as good a demand and sold slightly lower, they ranged \$4.90@5.12½, the tops still \$5.25, with the bulk \$5.07½@5.17½. The market closed on Saturday with prime heavy and choice medium weights strong, with lower prices on light mixed. Tops stood \$5.25, bulk \$5.07½@5.17½.

Monday's receipts this week, 6,346; Tuesday, 14,606. The market opened Monday with a better feeling on some grades; choice heavy hogs from Nebraska sold at \$5.30, but the bulk of the heavies sold at \$5.15@5.30; mixed packing were 2½c higher, ranging from \$5.10@5.15, with some of the choice butcher weights \$5.17½@5.20; light mixed were in good request and advanced 5c over Saturday's prices, being \$4.90@5.10; the top for the day standing \$5.30, with the bulk \$5.10@5.20. With the heavy receipts on Tuesday the packers were in no hurry to start in, preferring first to look around for weak spots which they soon found in a lot of trashy stuff from Southern points which were in the light mixed division and sold from 2½@5c lower from the start. Prime heavy and mixed packing hogs, however, held their own and started out with 5c advance; this was decreased as the day grew older, and with the exception of the trashy stuff the market may be called steady.

**SHEEP.**—The receipts in the sheep market were the largest of the year. The demand for all offerings was good, some outsiders competed for the offerings, but towards the latter end the price on Western range offerings was lowered from 15c to 20c per 100 lbs. Spring lambs were strong the entire week, in fact even 15@20c higher than last week's prices. 181 spring lambs of 59 lbs. average sold at \$7.50; a good many sales were made at this price. 225 clipped New Mexican wethers, 103 lbs. average, \$5.25. 250 clipped Western wethers, 90 lbs. average, \$5.20. 167 woolled Kansas lambs, 76 lbs. average, at \$7.00; 554 of 69 lbs. average, same price. 1,126 clipped Texas wethers, 86 lbs. average, \$5.10. Stockers and feeders of all kinds were in rather scant supply, and of course were picked up at good prices.

The receipts this week, 7,238; Tuesday, 4,269. With the large receipts prices were lowered somewhat, say 10@20c on lambs, with Western rangers and wethers 10@20c lower. Several lots were billed direct to the packers. 1,521 woolled Colorado lambs, 73 lbs. average, sold at \$6.95, with one bunch selling as high as \$7.00. Some spring lambs, 56 lbs. average, sold at \$7.00. 259 fed Texas lambs, 61 lbs. average, \$5.90. 549 clipped Texas, 83 lbs. average, \$4.40. 343 clipped Colorado lambs, 51 lbs. average, \$5.00.

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# Tallow, Stearine, Soap

## WEEKLY REVIEW.

*Quotations by the gallon, in barrels, in New York, except for crude in bulk, tank cars, which are the prices at the mills.*

**TALLOW.**—The market is in singular shape in at least the Eastern markets, while over the West it has been sold lower this week by comparison with the previous week. In New York the position is just this; that city made is well sold ahead for this month's delivery, that it could be had only from second hands in that time, and only a small amount is held this way; that one of the large melters ships any of his surplus this month to an English soap house, and that the others have none to offer, and that the month of June will be well advanced before there is any material accumulation here even in the event of continued quiet demand. Yet at the same time such other grades of tallow as have come upon the market found a sale only as prices were put slightly in buyers' favor. It might be said that the exporters were holding off until more of an accumulation was made here, at least an attempt is made to argue, or a supposition is held, that way; but the fact remains that the English markets are easy, that its London uncertain sale on Wednesday showed 6d. decline for beef, although unchanged for mutton, that a good deal of tallow was offered there, or 2,200 casks, and that only 1,100 casks were sold. Just why the English markets are in different buyers is not clear, unless it is, as claimed, that the soap trade over there latterly has been dull, and that the requirements of tallow have not been as urgent as had been looked for, while that there has been more of a surplus of Australian on that account than had been expected. The absence of export demand has been coupled with the dull soap business in this country and the consequent slack wants of tallow. We think the market was beginning on Tuesday to be a little steadier. There were signs then that the soap trade was picking up, while the home trade was making a few inquiries for tallow. Indeed thereafter through the week the soap business was improving. But the slightly improved sentiment over tallow on Tuesday seemed to be rather counteracted on Wednesday's market when the report of the London sale was received, which showed 6d. decline on beef, although un-

changed on mutton. As near as the position can be gauged by anybody just now it could be summed up in that it does not do to expect a materially easier price or, on the other hand, a materially firmer tone right away, although unquestionably everything depends upon the shaping of demands, while if there was material inquiry that the market would turn stronger in view of the small supplies, yet on the other hand if demands continue to drag here until accumulations are made that buyers may get a further advantage. The only encouragement we can see at present for a steadier market is in the slight revival in the soap trade. It must be recollected as well that warm weather is approaching, in which shippers are usually disposed to buy tallow reservedly. To satisfy the slight increase of home demands for tallow this week most dependence has been placed upon country made and out of town goods generally; these have sold at 4½¢ to 5½¢, as to quality, chiefly with 5¢ as outside, while more disposition has been shown to sell by these out of town people. Exporters have taken some of these out of town goods when offered at cheap prices. One lot of 50 tons out of town in tierces to arrive, has been sold for export at 5¢ f. o. b. There was a sale of 100 hhds. city at the close of the previous week for export at 5¢, but the market seems to stand now at 4½¢@5¢; of country made, sales for the week of 275,000 lbs. at 4½¢@5 1-16¢, as to quality. The Western markets have had more weakness than Eastern markets, as has been indicated, and where after a long period of dulness, some little accumulation has been made, but at the modified figures there a steady feeling soon prevails. Since demands there are slightly better from the soap makers, who are finding their distributions of soap enlarging a little. There have been sales of prime packers in Chicago at 5½¢, in bulk, and this would make tierced there about 5½¢; city makes there is quoted at about 4½¢. In New York there have been some resales of edible at a lower price than

the melters would accept, or reported at 5½¢, and at which inside price it was taken for export; about 5½¢ seems to be the price for this edible from melters' hands.

**Later.**—On Thursday in New York there is still some little irregularity; offers to Europe are upon an easy basis and meet with no response, yet at the same time special sources of export demand have paid more money for desirable grades of tallow, thus 700 tierces city, for first half June delivery, sold for South America at 5½¢, and 500 tierces good out of town at 5½¢. A limited quantity of city in hogsheads it is said could be had at 4½¢. There may be a sale before night to establish other than a 5¢ price for the contract delivery. See page 42.

**OLEO STEARINE.**—Thus far this week there has been a slow condition of affairs, with no talk of buying except at further declines. The policy of buyers has been for some time to take additional supplies only as the market steadily yielded from their previous purchases, while they are enabled to be independent over the offerings by reason of the continued slow movements in their manufactured goods. They are afraid of the lard market, even though it at times has been somewhat firmer, while realizing that unless lard does permanently better they cannot afford current prices for the stearine with the cost of cotton oil. Rejuvenated conditions in the compound lard business would help the stearine, while the want of which would tend to an easier market. At present 7¢ is quoted here, which is ¼¢ lower, and in Chicago at 7¼¢@7½¢. Sales in New York of 100,000 lbs. at 7¢; and in Chicago, 250,000 lbs. at 7¼¢.

**Later.**—The market is a little steadier in New York at 7¢, at which 25,000 lbs. were sold, but there is some export demand now at 7¢. In Chicago 50,000 lbs. are reported sold at 7¢, although that price is further bid, and to 7¼¢ is asked.

**LARD STEARINE.**—The cost of lard would hardly warrant offers to sell under 8¢. There is very little offering, as most of the pressers have use for their productions in even the moderate trading in refined lard. Therefore only an occasional lot comes forward over which there is any urgency to sell.

**GREASE.**—The market lacks positiveness as to prices. The tone favors buyers, and their wants are slack. Some holders do not

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care to accept the best rates now obtainable, with the comment that the goods could not be laid down here from the West at near them, but the fact remains that if any effort is made to sell the modified basis is necessary to accomplish business. Everything hinges on the course of the tallow market. The supplies on sale are not large. "A" white quoted at 5½¢, "B" white at 4½¢@5¢, yellow at 4½¢@4¾¢, and bone and house at 4½¢@4¾¢.

**GREASE STEARINE.**—This market is as well unsettled and favoring buyers, in sympathy with the cheaper prices for other products, while the demands are very slack both on export and home account. The supplies are not large. Nominal prices are for white quoted at 5½¢ and yellow at 5¢@5 1-16¢.

**CORN OIL.**—Orders from Europe are ahead of the production and which latter is much modified. The market is somewhat excited, while it is further favored to high prices by the full market rates on linseed oil abroad. Up to 6¢ is asked for car lots, and from 5½¢@6¢ quoted in the present sensitiveness of affairs.

**LARD OIL.**—The market has gained a little tone through the slightly stronger tendency of lard for a few days. Yet at the same time buyers do not have much faith in the lard market holding, while as well they realize that prices of oil are bound to be affected whichever way the lard prices drift. Therefore they are not vigorous buyers of the oil. Besides the belief is that the wants of manufacturers are not liberal, that the consumption is not as large as a few weeks since and previously for some time. Quotations are 55¢@57¢.

(For Friday's Closings, see page 42.)

PATENTS AND TRADE-MARKS  
GRANTED IN WASHINGTON.

648,415—SUBSTITUTE FOR HORN AND PROCESS OF MANUFACTURING SAME. W. H. Krug, Washington, D. C., assignor to the Marsden Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Filed February 7, 1900. Serial No. 4373.

648,422—AIR COMPRESSING AND REFRIGERATING APPARATUS. J. D. Morgan, New York, N. Y., assignor of two-thirds to J. A. Secor, same place, and W. H.

Gromess, Westfield, N. J. Filed September 4, 1897. Serial No. 650,612.

648,480—ATTACHMENT FOR MEAT-CUTTING MACHINES. Louis Ballbach, Detroit, Mich. Filed April 12, 1899. Serial No. 712,737.

648,600—PULL SCALE. C. F. Christopher, Washington, D. C., assignor by direct and mesne assignments to the Columbian Automatic Computing Scales Co. of New Jersey. Filed December 9, 1899. Serial No. 739,826.

648,662—WEIGHING MACHINE. H. Gomb and Jacob Taiz, Philadelphia, Pa. Filed July 22, 1899. Serial No. 724,805.

648,664—CENTRIFUGAL LIQUID SEPARATOR. M. L. Hoyt, Birchton, N. Y., assignor to D. H. Burrell & Co., Little Falls, N. Y. Filed April 27, 1899. Serial No. 714,694.

648,665—CENTRIFUGAL LIQUID SEPARATOR. M. L. Hoyt, Birchton, N. Y., assignor to D. H. Burrell & Co., Little Falls, N. Y. Filed May 24, 1899. Serial No. 718,003.

648,668—DEVICE FOR DRAINING SALTED MEATS, etc. Tobias S. Kreider, Bird in Hand, Pa. Filed April 26, 1899. Serial No. 714,584.

648,763—CAN OPENER. A. G. La Barge, St. Louis, Mo. Filed September 18, 1899. Serial No. 730,809.

648,768—WRAPPER FOR HAMS. W. E. T. Merrill, Philadelphia, Pa. Filed June 6, 1899. Serial No. 719,603.

648,774—REDUCING TANK FOR MAKING FERTILIZERS. R. E. Munro, Baltimore, Md. Filed Sept. 9, 1899. Serial No. 729,976.

648,779—REFRIGERATOR OR COOLING ROOM. Silas Northey, Waterloo, Iowa. Filed Nov. 19, 1898. Serial No. 696,900.

648,798—METHOD OF TREATING MILK. Erik G. M. Salenius, Stora-Kräftiket, Sweden. Filed Sept. 23, 1899. Serial No. 731,472.

648,823—REFRIGERATOR. E. J. Wirfs, St. Louis, Mo. Filed Aug. 14, 1899. Serial No. 727,160.

648,887—APPARATUS FOR MAKING SIZE. August Stephan, Breitenbach, Germany. Filed March 20, 1899. Serial No. 709,772.

648,933—DRIER. T. A. Edison, Llewellyn Park, N. J. Filed May 23, 1899. Serial No. 681,477.



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## Answers to Correspondents.

W. V. T., UGAHAURANGA, NEW ZEALAND.—The black spots appearing in tripe are due to carelessness in handling the fresh stock; due, in most cases, to overheating by allowing the tripe to remain piled up or to lay too long out of ice-cold water. The spots in the kidneys are due to organic causes in cases of the kind you mention. Another fruitful cause is the lack of elimination of the urea compounds.

P. P. P., PASADENA, CAL.—The average bullock will dress from 52 to 60 per cent., largely, however, depending upon the kind of cattle. (2) A hide, to be classed as heavy, must weigh from 60 lbs. upward. (3) Butt-branded hides are what the name signifies; that is, hides that are branded on the butt. They always command a lower price in the market.

# Cottonseed Oil

## WEEKLY REVIEW.

*Quotations by the gallon, in barrels, in New York, except for crude in bulk, tank cars, which are the prices at the mills.*

**AN EASIER TONE—FALLING OFF IN EXPORT DEMAND BRINGS A SLACKER FEELING, PARTICULARLY AS THE DEMANDS FROM THE HOME COMPOUND MARKETS ARE QUIET.—THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE PREVIOUS WEEK LOST.**

This week has shown the improvement of the previous week as lost, with the market drifting into a quiet appearance. A little demand prevails from the north of Europe for good off grade oil for soap purposes, and freight engagements for limited quantities have been made for Antwerp, but the snap to the export trading in prime oil as well, which characterized the previous week's trading and which then brought about a small advance in prices has disappeared, and by reason of this fact the market is settling a little, while, as we intimated last week, it begins to look as though something in addition to export demand, and which export demand is likely to be of an erratic character, must be depended upon for greater confidence over prices, at least as concerns the near future. The pressure of wants from the European markets seems to be over momentarily at least; this deduction is made partly from the almost complete stagnation in them at present upon the markets of this country, but as well from the fact that the Hull (Eng.) is going back from its recent strength, while early in the week it was 3d. lower, with 23s. 9d. quoted. There is a little demand left from these foreign markets for good off grade yellow, which class of goods answers their purpose as well as prime oil, and for which, at this writing, its prices are within close to the price of prime, or more specifically 37½c is paid for good off yellow, while sales just now of prime yellow are taking place at 37½c. The reason for this demand for good off yellow, with its price essentially upon the basis of that for prime yellow, is found in the wants of the soap makers in the north of Europe, who will use the cotton oil for the make of soft soap moderately, although it is not so good for the purpose as corn oil and linseed oil, while they are urged to use it as freely as possible by reason of the further advance in the price of linseed oil in Europe, and a sharp shooting upward as well of the price of corn oil in this country, the production of which latter has sharply fallen off on account of the better prices of corn, while as well it has higher prices bid because of the advance in linseed oil. But with all of these favorable conditions the fact remains that there is conservative buying of the cotton oil by the European markets, and not beyond the degree indicated. As offsetting the firm influence from linseed oil and corn oil, and, primarily, of course, the former, are the slack wants of the cotton oil from the compound makers in this country and Europe, for the present at least. No better idea of this dullness can be had than in the condition of trading in white oil, for which just now it is hard to get bids either from local or foreign sources, while if there was any urgency from

these compound makers it would show a contrary sentiment than that existing over buying in view of the scarcity now of prime crude. Then again the slack trading in the compounds is further shown in the steadily yielding market for oleo stearine, which has come all the way down from an 8c recent trading basis, to offers to sell at 7c; while the compound makers have set themselves down to buying it only as the pressers of steadily yield in its price. The compound makers in this country had liberally supplied themselves with cotton oil just previous to the recent advance, and the fact that the oil has reacted a little since in price, does not leave them carrying stocks which cost them any more than the prices at present prevailing. But the situation is just this, that with the indifference of these home compound makers over buying, united to the more conservative attitude of the foreign markets over general supplies of oil, if any effort is made to sell the oil, a shading of prices is necessary outside of the special class of goods, or good off grade oil, and which, by reason of its scarcity is sensitive to firmness on any exhibition of demand. It would seem to be impossible that cotton oil can go more than slightly lower under any contingency, while that if lard should become stronger permanently it would be thrown upon a firmer basis. It is because of the probable spasmodic demands of exporters, or the absence of prolonged disposition to take the oil, that invites the

thought that the oil market will be influenced more in the near future by the developments of the lard market, while that a higher market for lard will be necessary, in order to start up the compound trading, to bring about stronger prices for the oil. It is true that the lard market for several days this week had a firmer tendency, with small gains in prices of daily occurrence, but there is a widening sentiment that its market may feel in the near future larger supplies of hogs, and that the present moderate supply of the swine is more by reason of the recent warm weather. The stock of lard, however, has been further reduced at the West, through consignments to the Continent; yet at the same time it is believed to be more a held market by one packer while the export demand is very slack. The next few days had ought to give clearer ideas concerning the near future supplies of swine, the extent of which would seem to be back of the course of the lard markets, while the course of the lard market, we think, will favorably or unfavorably affect cotton oil; the probabilities are that in the event of a stronger cotton oil position through lard, in influencing demand from the compound makers, would also revive the export demands. However, signs of a permanently stronger lard market have yet to materialize. Statistically oil is all right under only ordinary demands, but it would probably sag a little under continued slack demands for it. The tallow market would seem to have reached nearly, if not quite, inside figures, although it is still without decided strength. It requires more of a demand than that existing at present from the soap trade to fairly straighten it out. The soap business has been remarkably dull for a longer period than usual, and it would seem as though it was nearly time for distributors to resupply with the goods; they,

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however, look upon the recent easy tallow prices and their at present want of strength, and seem determined to hold off buying soap liberally as long as possible, although at the close we think the demands have revived a little. The London auction sale for tallow on Wednesday showed 6d. decline for beef fat and unchanged for mutton, where 1,100 casks sold out of 2,200 offered. The offerings of cotton oil upon the New York market are by no means urgent, but the moderate demands have been satisfied right along this week at the prices that existed before the advance of the previous week. There has been little done at the South, where, indeed, but little is offered and where one large holding is of the most consequence, as other parcels on sale there are of limited quantities. Crude, in tanks, at the mills, quoted at 31@31½¢ in the valley, 32@32½¢ at Memphis and 30@30½¢ at near Atlantic points, with sales of 10 tanks at the latter at 30¢. In New York sales of 3,000 bbls. prime yellow, spot and May delivery, at 37½¢; 400 bbls. choice, do., at 38½¢; 500 bbls. prime, do., June, at 38¢, now 37½¢ bid and 38¢ asked; 250 bbls., do., July delivery, at 38½¢, now 38½¢ bid and 38½¢ asked; 600 bbls. good off yellow at 37@37½¢; 500 bbls., do., at 37½¢. Crude in barrels sold here at 34¢ for 200 barrels.

Later.—There is a trifle steadier market as helped out by the demands for good off yellow for export, for which 37½¢ would be paid, while 37½¢ is bid for prime yellow and to 38¢ is asked; sale of 200 bbls. at 37½¢. June delivery is at 38¢ asked and July delivery at 38½¢ asked.

(For Friday's Closings, see page 42.)

#### LACKAWANNA FERTILIZER & C. CO.

Commencing June 1, the Lackawanna Fertilizer and Chemical Co., of Moosic, Pa., will take possession of the hide and wool establishment now occupied by Messrs. S. B. Romberger & Sons, near Wilkesbarre, Pa. The Lackawanna Company requests that all mail matter intended for them be addressed to their main office at Moosic.

#### BIDS FOR CITY SUPPLIES.

Bids will be received by the Department of Public Charities, New York, foot of East Twenty-sixth street, for various supplies, until 12 o'clock noon Monday, May 21. Included in the supplies for which bids will be received is one meat chopper, Enterprise, No. 22.

#### A SILVER SERVICE FOR JUDGE ALDREDGE.

The Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, as a token of its appreciation of the valiant work done by Judge George N. Aldredge in presenting its interests so logically and conclusively at the recent hearing before the House Committee on Agriculture on the Grout bill, has presented him, May 9, with a beautiful silver service, the gift being accompanied by the following letter:

"The Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association beg that you will accept this token of their appreciation and gratitude for your services in their behalf in so ably presenting before the Agricultural Committee of Congress their protest against the vicious legislation by which it is sought to burden the South's principal manufacturing industry for the benefit of the dairy interests of the country. Legislation which assails not only our interest, but that of every producer and handler of either cotton or cattle in the South, and the passage of which would add still another burden to the already heavy load that the Southern farmer is called upon to bear.

"Your brilliant arraignment of the injustice of the measure and your unanswerable arguments against its passage have been not only a warning to its promoters, but also an education to the entire Congress, and will, we believe, contribute largely to its defeat, and should earn for you the gratitude of all lovers of justice and fair dealing.

"With our highest regard and most earnest wishes for your continued prosperity, "The Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association,

"Per J. W. Allison, President."

A letter of thanks was also sent by the association to Congressman Ball for his able work against the Grout bill in behalf of the cottonseed oil interests.

#### LIPTON LOVING CUP COMMITTEE.

John N. Beach and Edwin P. Benjamin, members of the Lipton loving cup committee, sailed from New York Wednesday on the Oceanic. They will be joined in London by John D. Crimmins and Judge O'Brien. The cup will be presented to Sir Thomas at a banquet to be given at the Hotel Cecil Thursday next, May 24.

#### ENTERPRISE SMOKED BEEF SHAVER.

The Enterprise Manufacturing Company of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, U. S. A., have just patented a valuable improvement to their dried beef shavers Nos. 23 and 24. It consists of an automatic sharpening device, which can readily be understood by a glance at the illustration.



SHARPENING DEVICE.

#### SMOKED BEEF SHAVER.

Past experience has taught that the blade of a beef shaver becomes dull after very little use, and while every user knows how to sharpen an ordinary knife, it requires skill to sharpen the one on a dried beef shaver. This has formerly been done with an oil stone, or the blade has been taken out and sharpened by a traveling scissors grinder, who usually does more harm than good.

The automatic steel sharpens the blade at a proper angle. It can instantly be thrown in or out of operation as desired, and being attached to the machine, cannot be lost or mislaid. The feeding device has also been improved so as to make it simpler.

#### W. W. LEWIS,

MERIDIAN, MISS.

Provisions, Grain and Cottonseed Products.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

#### ELBERT & GARDNER, 11 Broadway, New York,

EXPORTERS OF

COTTON OIL, CORN OIL, TALLOW, ETC.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

## The American Cotton Oil Co.

MANUFACTURERS AND REFINERS.

### COTTONSEED PRODUCTS....

Oil, Cake, Meal, Linters, Ashes, Hulls.

THE AMERICAN COTTON OIL COMPANY, 27 BEAVER ST., NEW YORK.

Cable Address, AMCOTOIL, New York.



# SWIFT'S

## Western Dressed Beef

### Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Pork and Provisions

FOR SALE AT THE FOLLOWING BRANCH HOUSES

#### NEW YORK

Barclay Street Market, 106 Barclay Street  
 Gansevoort Market, 22-24 Tenth Avenue  
 West Washington Market, Corner West and Bloomfield Streets  
 Thirteenth Street Market, 32-34 Tenth Avenue  
 Manhattan Market, West 35th Street and Eleventh Avenue  
 West 39th Street Market, 668-670 West 39th Street  
 Westchester Avenue Market, 769-771 Westchester Avenue

East Side Slaughter House } First Avenue, between 44th  
 East Side Market } and 45th Streets  
 West Harlem Market, 130th Street and Twelfth Avenue  
 Eleventh Avenue Market, Eleventh Avenue, bet. 34th and 35th Sts.  
 Murray Hill Market, Foot East 31st Street  
 Centre Market, Corner Grand and Center Streets  
 West Side Slaughter House } 664-666 West 39th Street  
 West Side Market }

#### BROOKLYN

Williamsburg Market, 100-102 North Sixth Street  
 Brooklyn Market, 182-184 Ft. Greene Place  
 Atlantic Avenue Market, 74-76 Atlantic Avenue  
 Ft. Greene Sheep Market, 172 Ft. Greene Place

#### JERSEY CITY

Wayne Street Market, Corner Wayne and Grove Streets  
 Ninth Street Market, 138 Ninth Street

Central Office, Nos. 32-34 Tenth Avenue  
 New York

Swift and Company

#### KANSAS CITY FAVORS FORTY HOUR LAW.

The Kansas City (Mo.) Exchange is in favor of the Rodenberg bill, generally known as the "Forty-hour law."

The special committee, consisting of Messrs. W. S. Hannah, G. M. Walden and C. A. Davis, appointed by the board of directors of the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange to formulate preambles and resolutions regarding the proposed Forty-hour law, reported the following, which was unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, There is now pending before Congress a bill, namely, 'The Rodenberg bill,' otherwise known as 'The Forty-hour law,' the object of which is to extend the time limit on live stock in transit twelve hours, and,

"Whereas, The present time limit of twenty-eight hours seems insufficient to meet the requirements of shippers in view of the fact that the oftener live stock is unloaded between shipping point and destination the greater damage accrues, since oftentimes railroad yards and receiving pens are inadequate, resulting in the maiming and bruising of live stock, thereby causing it to sell at a depreciated price, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange, That we recognize the justice of the aforesaid Rodenberg bill, and give our hearty approval to the same, and respectfully urge upon our representatives in Congress their best endeavors to secure the passage of this bill.

W. S. Hannah, President.  
 "Attest—W. P. Woodbury, Secretary."

\* The Farmer's Market House at Fifth and Federal streets, Camden, N. J., has been destroyed by fire; loss \$15,000.

#### PRESIDENT PARDONS WILKINS.

Washington, May 12.—Joseph Wilkins, the butterine manufacturer at the head of Wilkins & Co., Philadelphia, and with an office at 208 Ninth street, Washington, sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the Pennsylvania penitentiary for violation of the Internal Revenue laws, was pardoned by the President to-day.

Wilkins' time would have expired the 28th of the present month had not the President interfered. The pardon was granted because Wilkins served some two weeks in prison before he was sent to the penitentiary, and the President believed this should be deducted from his time.

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# Swift and Company

(Formerly the Jersey City Packing Company)

138-154 Ninth Street, Jersey City

## Beef and Pork Packers

Lard Refiners and General Provision Dealers for Export and Local Trade

New York Office, 342 Produce Exchange



## OLEOMARGARINE INGREDIENTS.

(Special from Washington.)

The report was received by the House Monday from the Secretary of the Treasury, in response to the resolution of May 8 requiring him to furnish information respecting the amount and nature of the different ingredients used in the manufacture of oleomargarine. The report does not show the use of chemicals.

The following is the statement of Secretary Gage showing the quantities and kinds of ingredients used in the production of oleomargarine in the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899. Also the percentages each ingredient bears to the whole quantity:

| Materials.            | Pounds.    | Per cent. |
|-----------------------|------------|-----------|
| Neutral lard .....    | 31,297,251 | 34.27     |
| Oleo oil .....        | 24,491,769 | 26.82     |
| Cottonseed oil .....  | 4,357,514  | 4.77      |
| Sesame .....          | 486,310    | 0.53      |
| Coloring matter ..... | 148,970    | 0.16      |
| Sugar .....           | 110,164    | 0.12      |
| Glycerine .....       | 8,963      | 0.01      |
| Stearine .....        | 5,890      | 0.007     |
| Glucose .....         | 2,550      | 0.003     |
| Milk .....            | 14,200,576 | 15.55     |
| Salt .....            | 6,772,670  | 7.42      |
| Butter oil .....      | 4,342,904  | 4.76      |
| Butter .....          | 1,568,319  | 1.72      |
| Cream .....           | 3,527,410  | 3.86      |
| Totals .....          | 91,322,280 | 100.00    |

Statement showing the quantities and kinds of ingredients used in the production of oleomargarine in the United States in the month of December, 1899. Also the percentage each ingredient bears to the whole quantity:

| Materials.           | Pounds.    | Per cent. |
|----------------------|------------|-----------|
| Neutral .....        | 3,735,777  | 31.88     |
| Oleo oil .....       | 3,369,085  | 28.84     |
| Cottonseed oil ..... | 511,167    | 4.34      |
| Color .....          | 21,763     | 0.18      |
| Sesame .....         | 50,500     | 0.42      |
| Sugar .....          | 14,111     | 0.12      |
| Stearine .....       | 12,705     | 0.10      |
| Glycerine .....      | 1,212      | 0.01      |
| Glucose .....        | 2,940      | 0.02      |
| Butter .....         | 106,130    | 0.90      |
| Salt .....           | 800,156    | 6.83      |
| Milk .....           | 1,889,467  | 16.13     |
| Butter oil .....     | 727,062    | 6.20      |
| Cream .....          | 471,688    | 4.02      |
| Totals .....         | 11,713,743 | 100.00    |

Representative Wadsworth, chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, has introduced in the House a substitute for the Grout bill which is clearer and more satisfactory in every respect.

## FOOD ADULTERATION IN EUROPE.

As the food supply has always been the first problem to solve among the nations, and as a wholesome food supply is of the utmost importance for the health of the human race, it is natural that those whose duty it is to protect this interest are assuming great activity against the prevailing tendency to adulterate and debase the food supply of the world. But in the face of all this activity on the part of the authorities, the adulterators are waxing bolder, and the field for the debasement of human food is extending its boundaries every year with a rapidity that is as startling as it is discouraging.

### MILK.

Milk also has its troubles. The pump is not its only source of increase. If water is added to milk, the dilution will always be apparent unless some ingredient is applied to cover the deception and restore the color, and sometimes certain kinds of soap are successfully used for this purpose.

### BUTTER.

Butter has not escaped the wiles of the adulterator, and the different ways in which

it is debased are many, and some are past finding out. All kinds of cheap fatty substances are employed and good oleomargarine is the least objectionable of them all, according to experts. Most people like yellow butter and demand it at the market place. It is not difficult to understand, therefore, that when the season and fodder are unfavorable to the making of yellow butter, art should step in to satisfy the wishes of the buyer; and the juice of the carrot is used to give the butter a golden hue. But this can hardly be called deleterious adulteration, provided the pure carrot juice is employed. Water left in butter increases the weight, and some butter makers have not allowed this fact to escape their notice.

### CHEESE.

The door to adulteration is wide open in the cheese industry. Natural and some chemical fats find their way readily into cheese vats. Milk of all qualities and in all stages is used, and potatoes that are worthless for marketing purposes are ground exceedingly fine for cheese making; and it is said that even the blood from the slaughterhouse sometimes plays a part in this manufacture.

### PURITY OF AMERICAN MEATS AND FRUITS.

Thus, at a time when American meats and dried fruits are having a struggle for existence on the markets of Germany and Switzerland and some other European countries, owing to the unfounded and false ideas of their unwholesomeness—ideas created by the spirit of competition alone—it is not an inopportune time to call attention to the well-founded belief among the breadwinners of Europe that our meats and fruits are far cheaper and more wholesome and nourishing than tons of other food supplies which they are purchasing every day without thought of protest, and at prices high enough to satisfy the most eager profit-taker in the land.

James T. DuBois,

St. Gall, April 3, 1900. Consul General.

## AMERICAN CATTLE AT MALTA.

Our consul at Malta, John H. Grout, sends interesting information concerning our cattle at Malta:

"While at home on leave last summer, I had several conferences with cattle dealers relative to exporting animals to Malta. Since my return, I have been following the matter up, and, as a result, I am pleased to say that it is now being seriously considered by local meat importers. In the matter of cattle, Malta has for years been trading with Odessa and Tunis. The animals used are much lighter in weight than the American. People here do not readily adopt new methods or goods, and I believe it will be some years, should American cattle come to Malta, before they will come into general use. However, I have talked with a merchant here who has seen our cattle landed at Liverpool, and who now holds the contract for supplying the navy and army at Malta. His name is Mr. L. Apap, and his place of business is at 26 B. Strada Mercanti, Valletta, Malta. Mr. Apap tells me he would like to get American cattle for his trade here if he can secure at the right figures the average type he saw at Liverpool some years ago. He asked me for the addresses of American cattle dealers, which I was able to give him, and the result is that he is now in correspondence with them with a view to purchasing our cattle. He has not closed with any particular firm, and to those desiring to enter the field I would say that Mr. Apap's demand will be between 250 and 450 cattle per month. I have given Mr. Apap an approximate freight rate per head, and he believes that, notwithstanding the fact that he pays but £1 (\$4.86) freight per head for the

cattle he gets from Odessa and other ports, if he can get our cattle at low enough terms, or on nearly the same basis, the difference in freights between New York and Malta and Odessa and Malta will be well offset by reason of his being able to carve American cattle to better advantage than those he has been using. The Odessa cattle which he has dealt in have averaged from 550 to 700 pounds. His need is for much heavier cattle, in good condition.

"As regards shipments of cattle, the requirements at this port are as follows:

"American shippers should obtain a veterinary's certificate to the effect that the cattle are in good condition, and that for three months previous to the shipment, no disease among cattle has been epidemic at the place from which the cattle come. This must be certified to by the British consular officer nearest the place of origin or at the port of shipment. The certificate must be placed in the custody of the captain of the ship carrying the cattle and be produced to the customs officers upon arrival at Malta, before the cattle will be allowed to land. Upon arrival, the cattle are weighed by the port authorities and a duty of 4s. (97 cents) per 175 pounds is imposed.

"Mr. Apap desires shipments he may select to be sent 'c. i. f. Malta.' As to settlement, he would be willing to pay in any way that sellers might desire.

"The shipment of cattle to Malta is due to our having direct communication with New York, the Mediterranean and New York Steamship Company having about a year ago added a New York-Malta-Trieste branch to its already large line running to Mediterranean ports. I am very sanguine as to there being a chance for our cattle here, but the trade must be given as favorable terms as possible on the part of our merchants, until it obtains a foothold."

## Cattle in the Northwest.

The annual meeting of the Range Cattle Growers' Association of the Dakotas and Montana was recently held at Miles City and Helena. The delegates represented the ranges of the entire Northwest, and reported that the cattle passed through the winter with very slight loss. The pasturage will be much earlier than usual, and this condition, so favorable to a prosperous year, prevails all along the ranges from the Rio Grande River to the Northwest territory.

## Preventing Cattle Plague in Russia.

With the object of preventing as far as possible the ravages of the cattle plague in Russia, new regulations concerning the transport of cattle and their inspection have been approved by the heads of the various ministries concerned and came into force on April 14.

\* The Dold Packing Company, of Wichita, Kan., has installed a ham roaster. Heretofore hams have been boiled but in this roaster they are cooked in their own juices by dry heat. This method gives them a superior flavor. The natural juices are not washed out of the ham by water and the delicate flavor is retained. The roaster is 18 feet in length and eight feet in width. It has a capacity of cooking 400 hams a day.

\* The Armour Packing Company has established at Eureka, Kan., a branch house for the purchase of poultry, butter and eggs. Poultry will be bought in all parts of the country, shipped to Eureka, and after dressing forwarded to Kansas City.

\* The Ferrisburgh Center Co-operative Creamery at Ferrisburgh Center, Vt., has been destroyed by fire. Mr. Donaway, the manager, thinks that the fire originated in the engine room. Property is insured.



## OUR GREAT MEAT KINGDOM IN THE WEST.

BY COL. JOHN F. HOBBS—VII.

Armour! At the sound of the name the business world pricks up its ears and the retrospective mind travels back over an interesting vista through which the packinghouse and meat business has developed to its present enormous extent in the short period of thirty-two years.

There is not a civilized or a semi-civilized people on the face of the earth who have not seen or heard of Armour and of Armour products. One could not easily write a history of the vast live stock and meat packing industry of this country without drawing into its purview the personalities of its builders and the clean and marvelously successful career of a great American food concern—Armour & Company, of Chicago, and all over. Those who saw Phil. D. Armour camped in a modest old red brick hotel, in 1840, on the outskirts of Kansas City near where Vanderbilt traded in furs, and now look at the superb packinghouse business which, fifty years later, stand near there as a monument to the name of Armour and as a triumphal business example to the gritty youth of America as a working model by which to fashion their own fortunes, would never think that the modest youth—the forty-niner—of fifty years ago afflicted with the California mining fever and on his way to the West in quest of gold was the same personality as the plain, modest, honest master

mind—Phil. D. Armour—a grand figure, the American packinghouse industry was one and the same individual. In 1840 young Armour left his quiet home and “humped his swag” in search of a fortune in the gold rush to the West. He was born in Oneida county, New York State.

In 1868 the first hog packing plant of the future Armour business was built and opened in Chicago. It was an important affair in those days, but quite a miniature of any of the company's extensive modern or branch plants of the present day. It was in the days of the infancy of Chicago herself; when she was still a struggling Western “town,” and it was also in the days which impelled the strong impetus that was given to the commercial life of the then wild West.

Prior to the establishment of this frontier pork packing plant the firm, which was established in Chicago, in 1862, under the name of H. O. Armour, was a commission house, which carried on a grain business principally. In 1865 a younger brother, Joseph F. Armour, took charge of the commission end of the business under the firm name of Armour, Plankinton & Company, with offices at New York city, the name of H. O. Armour & Company remaining in Chicago until 1870. The packinghouse end of the company's business was conducted under the new name of Armour & Company, and its energies and success have piloted American products into every port and to every nation of the earth, winning respect for our products and wealth and fame for the sturdy men at the

helm of this new enterprise. By 1870, the new firm of Armour & Company absorbed

A BIRDSEYE VIEW OF ARMOUR



GENERAL VIEW OF ARMOUR

the interests of H. O. Armour & Company. From this time forward the phenomenal suc-



VIEW OF THE CHICAGO UNION STOCK YARDS





OF ARMOUR CENTRAL OFFICES, CHICAGO.

cess of the business was so great that, in thirty years more, to 1900, Armour & Com-

stances amounting to over \$175,000,000 in a year, besides selling millions upon millions of dollars worth more in soaps, fertilizers, felts, pepsin and a dozen other articles which were worked up in as many separate factories from materials coming from and incidental to the packinghouse and the abattoir.

The estimate of the business done by Armour & Company above given does not include the grain and produce business of H. O. Armour & Company, nor the enormous business of the Armour Packing Company—another huge meat and provision enterprise in this country, nor does it take into the estimate the vast carrying trade done by the refrigerator and other cars of the transportation service of this intricate and ramified firm.

Armour & Company own something like 11,000 cars for collecting and distributing the substances and products of the concern's apparently limitless business in this country alone. After 1871, the commercial world became quite interested in Armour & Company because the products of the firm were becoming quite a factor in the commercial world's trade and in its transactions. The firm's business was, in that year, extended to Kansas City under the name of Plankinton & Armour, where it was supervised by the late Simeon B. Armour, of the Armour Packing Company of that city. Phil. D. Armour, a younger brother, was at that time living at Kansas City.

The Western boom set in. Chicago grew and developed into a great food gathering

and distributing center. The live stock interests of the further West sprang into existence and grew around this meat hub like magic. Cattle, sheep, hogs and Chicago became the four big things of that era and have grown with time. The whole West was thrilled and jumping with new life, especially so in the live stock and meat line; everything else grew and prospered by this industrial vigor imparted by the pastoral energies of the West.

The pack of hogs of all abattoirs for the whole country had jumped from 2,635,312 for the winter packing season of 1869-1870 to 5,566,226 head of hogs for the same packing season of 1874-5; more than doubled. This was in the days before the perfection of the refrigerating machine which made summer packing as safe as the winter one and the packing season longer and better.

The development of the packing industry set in on the course charted for it. The shrewd eye of the Armours foresaw that distant day when it would reach a startling climax. That climax came in the winter packing season of 1898-9 when 9,720,000 hogs were put up in the West alone, at the chief centers. This takes no account of the pork killed and packed in other sections of our country. The full extent of our developed pork packing industry may be seen when it is stated that our abattoirs slaughtered during the 12 months ending December, 1899, 28,172,000 hogs. Of this grand total, 22,215,000 head were killed and packed in the West. If the carcasses weighed in at an



VIEW OF ARMOUR COMPANY'S CHICAGO PLANT.

pany did a business in meat, provisions and the immediate by-products of these sub-



STOCKYARD THE LOCATION OF THE ARMOUR PLANT.

average of 180 lbs. per hog the factories of our great meat kingdom in the West turned out about 40,000,000,000 lbs. of pork, worth, at an average of 8c per pound, green, \$320,000,000, in 1899, for the carcass alone. To this must be added the output of the Eastern factories to realize the full importance and extent of our dead meat industry. Beef and mutton were as extensive and as important, beef even more so, at least at home.

The live stock industry of the West was growing up around the great western country and moving with a general gravitation to the great meat center, Chicago. The Armour's were quick to realize this. Thinking first, then acting as they thought, the company prepared to meet the conditions which coming events were fast foreshadowing to their keen penetration and quick conception.

In 1875, Phil. D. Armour, who is now the president of the recently incorporated Armour & Company, moved from Kansas City to Chicago to pilot the firm's fast expanding business there. The result was magical and marvellous. The firm of Armour & Company soon achieved that fame as American packers which will never be effaced from the history and the traditions of our meat industry. Innovation after innovation was made; triumph after triumph succeeded each other and product after product came from the unknown into the commercial world, like magic, from the famous Armour meat works. The concern's handling of products was as interesting and masterly as was the creation of them. Phil. Armour's executive ability and his incision startled the commercial world which tipped its hat in admiration. The attention he paid to the handling of by-products produced its reward in the form of the superb provisions, canned and other scientifically and hygienically perfect goods which the company now places upon the market. Armour & Company gradually grew until the concern finally became the biggest proprietary firm in the world.

Nothing is lost in the works but the squeal of the pig. The carcass meat goes into trade. The blood is dried and sold for clarifying purposes; the entrails are cleaned and made into sausage casings; the hides are marketed; the horns sold to comb makers; the hoofs are turned into neat's foot oil; the paring of the hoofs, hides and bones are converted into glue at the glue works, where 15,000,000 lbs. of glue is annually made by the company's factory; the switches and tail ends go to the hair mattress merchants; the short hair which cannot be dried and curled for sale, goes to the Armour felt works; the larger bones go to the makers of cutler's knife handles and for other purposes; the finest of the fats are turned into lard, oils and the finest tallow; cruder fats into soap grease. What is left is the squeal of the pig, the bleat of the sheep and the bellow of the beef. They go to the winds, since there is no market for homeless voices.

Armour & Company, among their many other excellent by-products, make about 90,000 lbs. of sausages daily into 70 different kinds, from choice fresh government inspected packinghouse meats; and a solid beef extract for one pound of which it takes 45 lbs. of fine beef. Vigoral, another new product of the factory, is a sort of elixir of life, made almost entirely from the very life essence of the bovine.

The following products sound like stage children to come from a packinghouse, but every one of them is a legitimate offspring of one or another of the Armour factories: Glue, gelatine, brewers' isinglass, curled hair, bristles, wool felt, hair felt, laundry soap and soap powders, toilet soaps, glycerine, anhydrous ammonia, fertilisers, dried blood, after that albumen has been extracted; bone meals,

cut bones, poultry food, albumen, neat's foot oil, pepain and a whole tribe of other curious but good things.

A meat factory may seem to be a queer place from which to bring pepain. The contrary is true, when it is remembered that true pepain can only be made from the warm stomach of the hog taken for treatment just as it comes smoking fresh in its natural body heat from the body. Armour's pepain factory is adjacent to the floor where more than 3,000,000 hogs are slaughtered annually in the concern's hog abattoir.

The outer world called for our meat products. Our own homes called more and more for them. The American packinghouse system took hold of the American appetite and fed it. To do this, the up-to-date system of meat packinghouses spread and took root in every live stock center. The business of Armour & Company kept up with the van at such a pace that nearly 200 branches, agencies and distributing houses of the concern now dot the United States alone, while important houses abroad distribute the goods of the concern's factories to every nation.

To prepare the mantle of the great business so that it in time could fall upon more and younger shoulders, as the effluxion of time would, some day, call in the creators of the firm's immense business, the house of Armour & Company was, this year, incorporated into a public company under the laws of the State of Illinois with the original Phil. D. Armour as president; J. Ogden Armour, his son, as vice-president and general manager; P. A. Valentine, treasurer; C. F. Langdon, secretary; P. D. Armour, J. Ogden Armour, P. A. Valentine, C. M. Favorite, T. J. Connors and Arthur Meeker, directors. The capital of the corporation is placed at \$20,000,000.

Starting with the modest output of its first packinghouse in 1868, Armour & Company had so grown that the concern in 1899 made and sold from its huge packing plants at Chicago and South Omaha carcass stuff and the by-products its factories fully \$175,000,000 worth of stock. This can easily be believed when, upon pretty reliable data, it is known that the firm last year killed 4,000,000 head of hogs, 2,000,000 sheep and lambs and 1,250,000 cattle and that it required 200,000 freight and refrigerator car loads to move the huge volume of business done during the twelve months of 1899. This can readily be believed.

Examine the above figures a bit. String them out and look at them at something like this: 4,000,000 hogs, averaging 180 lbs. in weight each equals 720,000,000 lbs. of carcass pork. At 7c per pound, green, wholesale, this amounts to more than \$50,000,000. The fat and other waste products of the hog must yet be accounted for and no account is taken of the higher price obtained for the cured and the manufactured products. Two million sheep at an average of 60 lbs. per carcass, net, makes 120,000,000 lbs. of mutton, selling at an average of 8c per pound, in the carcass, equals \$9,600,000. The wool and other by-products of the sheep are yet to be accounted for. The 1,250,000 head of cattle averaging 700 lbs., net, per carcass dressed, equals 875,000,000 lbs. of beef which, at an average of 8c per lb., would fetch \$70,000,000. The hide, fats and a dozen or more by-products of this item have not been accounted for. Thus, upon a rough estimate on prevailing prices during last year, Armour & Company did not fall far short of selling \$130,000,000 worth of carcass pork, beef and mutton during the twelve months of 1899. The enhanced prices of the cured and preserved products added to the amount realized from the sale of sausages, casings, fertiliser stock,

oleo oils, tallow, hides, skins, pelts, hair, wool and a score or more of other by-products of the slaughtered animals will come nearer showing the enormous total of the business done by the company beyond \$175,000,000 than it would to force it under the estimate, large as it seems to be.

The Chicago plant of Armour & Company covers 65 acres of ground in the Union Stock Yards. To this has been added a new power house 200x200 feet—one acre of ground. In it has been concentrated an electric power which abolished 93 steam boilers located in 12 boiler rooms; 16 power and other engines of 25 to 600 horse power each, in 20 engine rooms, and 17 old style refrigerating machines. In their place the equipment now consists of a 6,000-horse power electric plant; 10,000-horse power boiler plant, two 420 ton each refrigerating machines, having a chilling capacity equal to 1,800,000 lbs. of ice daily. Two more similar machines of 600 tons refrigeration each daily are yet to be installed, giving the Chicago plant of Armour & Company a total cooling and freezing capacity of 4,300,000 lbs. of ice daily. This new concentrated power plant of the company was opened last month. It increases this plant's capacity about 70 per cent. over the old power and refrigerating system which was a piecemeal growth through the years of the concern's development. It looks not only improbable but virtually impossible that so stupendous a business could have been built up and directed by one brain, the brain of Phil. D. Armour, in about 30 years. But he has done it, and, in doing so, has taught American youth that hard work, honesty, character and an adherence to well laid plans have their reward in fortune and in the respect of the business world, for no one will doubt that the commercial genius of this age and its best business men will tip the hat to P. D. Armour, the keen, kind and clear headed dean of the American packinghouse industry. The holiday he now takes abroad is well earned, but he has charted the course of his great house and left safe pilots at the wheel.

\* A charter has been applied for and capital of \$1,000 paid in for building and operating a live stock sanitarium at Grainfield, Kas. The object of the company is to build a dipping vat 40 feet long and 4 feet wide. Cattle will also be dehorned, weighed, and shipped to various markets. Otis L. Benton, of Decatur county, is president; W. J. Heiney, vice-president; Col. S. S. Reynolds, treasurer and manager, both of Grainfield, and a board of directors of five members.

\* Meat inspection by the provisions of an ordinance passed by the council of Leavenworth, Kas., has begun in that city. The ordinance provides for inspection of all animals slaughtered in the city outside of those inspected by the Government inspector at Ryan Brothers' packinghouse, and puts a tax of 15 cents per hundred pounds on the fresh meats shipped into the city by outside concerns.

\* The O. A. Smith Lumber Co., of Minneapolis, Minn., has received an order from Swift and Company, of South St. Paul, for a carload of box-making material for shipping meat to South Africa. The order was placed with the lumber company on account of the local firm having work beyond its capacity.

\* A dispatch from Bellefourche, S. D., says that the Northern Black Hills Wool Growers' Association has arranged for storage room for wool and all of the principal wool growers have agreed to store their wool until a certain date, not named. It is believed that a better price can be secured.

\* For engaging in the wholesale meat business, the Delta Packing Company, of Delta, Col., has been incorporated. The capital stock is \$5,000, and these are the incorporators: F. E. Dodge, E. J. Mathews and A. M. Burson.



## DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

By Mr. Grosvenor, May 9: A resolution (H. Res. 252) directing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish the House certified copies of the several reports made by James W. McGinnis relating to the manufacture of oleo; referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. Burkett: Resolutions of Electrical Brotherhood of Columbus, O., against any legislation regulating the manufacture of butterine; referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. McAleer: Petition of the Indiana Horticultural Society, of Lafayette, Ind.; Virginia State Horticultural Society, and Maryland State Horticultural Society, favoring the passage of the Brosius Pure Food Bill; referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, resolutions of the Trades League, of Philadelphia, Pa., urging the immediate construction of the Nicaragua canal; referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. Naphan: Resolutions of Local Union, No. 54, International Electrical Workers' Brotherhood, Columbus, O., against the passage of legislation restricting the manufacture of oleomargarine; referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, resolutions of the New England Shoe and Leather Association, in favor of Senate bill No. 1,439, relating to an act to regulate commerce; referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. Sulzer: Resolutions of Building Trades Council and Painters and Decorators of America, against further oleomargarine legislation by Congress; referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. Nelson, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (S. 4,615) to facilitate the entry of steamships engaged in the coasting trade between Porto Rico and the United States, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. Daniel introduced a bill May 10 (S. 4,650) to amend and re-enact an act entitled "An act to provide a government for the Territory of Hawaii," approved April 30, 1900; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. Barham, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 9,677) for preventing the adulterations, misbranding and imitation of foods, beverages, candies, drugs and condiments in the District of Columbia and the Territories, and for regulating interstate traffic therein, and for other purposes, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 1,426); which said bill and report were referred May 10 to the House Calendar.

By Mr. Bowersock, May 10: Petition of Electrical Workers' Brotherhood, of Columbus, O., against the passage of the Grout bill taxing butterine, etc.; referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. Graham: Resolutions of Electrical Brotherhood, of Columbus, O., against any legislation regulating the manufacture of butterine, referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. Meekison: Petition of West Hope Grange, No. 215 Patrons of Husbandry, of Ohio, in relation to anti-trust laws; referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. Fitzgerald, of Massachusetts, May 11: Resolutions of the New England Shoe and Leather Association, Boston, Mass., in favor of Senate bill No. 1,439, relating to an act to regulate commerce; referred to the

Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of Electrical Workers' Brotherhood, of Columbus, O., against the passage of the Grout bill taxing butterine, etc.; referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. Burrows, May 11: Memorial of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, of the Church of Christ, of Ann Arbor, Mich., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation extending the time during which animals in transit may lawfully be deprived of food and water beyond its present limit of twenty-four hours; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

By Mr. Wadsworth, May 14: A bill (H. R. 11543) to amend sections 3 and 6 of an act entitled "An act defining butter; also imposing a tax upon and regulating the manufacture, sale, importation and exportation of oleomargarine," approved August 2, 1886, and also to define manufactures and dealers and prescribe special taxes for them, referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. Chanler: Resolutions of Local Union No. 44, Bicycle Workers and Allied Mechanics, of Columbus, O., against any legislation increasing the tax on oleomargarine, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. McAleer: Resolution of Journeymen Horsehoers' Union, No. 40, and Electrical Brotherhood, of Columbus, O., against any legislation regulating the manufacture of butterine, referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. Vreeland: Petition of Rose Valley Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, State of New York, in favor of the bill to increase the tax on oleomargarine, referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. Bull, May 15: Protest of International Machinists, of Omaha, Neb., opposing the passage of the Grout oleomargarine bill, referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. Cannon: Petition of citizens of the Twelfth Congressional district of Illinois in favor of the passage of House bill No. 3,717, amending the oleomargarine law, referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

The Nickerson fertilizer factory on the East Point road, at Easton, Md., is to be rebuilt and enlarged. The new factory will be 40x144 ft., and three stories high. To this will be added two store rooms 40x60 ft. each, and two stories high. The acid chamber will also be enlarged. The factory will have new bone mills, mixing pans and separators, besides other machinery, which will double the capacity of the factory. The building will be put up by W. G. Ross, of Easton, Md.

The fertilizer, tallow and grease plant of the Norton Manufacturing Company at Washington, D. C., has been destroyed by fire. Loss, \$60,000. The loss is partly covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is not known.

The plant of the Reed fertilizer plant which was burned last week at Syracuse, N. Y., will be immediately rebuilt and on a more extensive plan, says D. H. Foster, the state agent of the company. The work of rebuilding will begin as soon as the plans for it are ready and the contracts are let.

The Natural Guano Company of Aurora, Ill., has been incorporated, with a capital of \$12,000, to manufacture fertilizers. Corporators: Henry H. Wood, Fred H. Staudt and Frank Reid.

Swift and Company, it is said, will build a new machine shop at St. Joseph, Mo., which is to cost \$10,000. O. W. Waller is the company's manager at St. Joseph.

## PACKINGHOUSE NOTES.

\* The Camp Douglas Creamery Company has broken ground for the building of its big butter factory at Camp Douglas, Wis.

\* Sioux City, Ia., has made great strides as a packing center. The summer killing capacity of the big plants is 7,000 hogs a day. A year ago, it was only 2,400.

\* The Berkshire Beef Company, North Adams, Mass., has been incorporated with a capital of \$10,000 by H. W. Clark, C. M. Bradford and C. E. Winchell.

\* The business in frozen rabbits in Victoria, Australia, continues to increase. From January to March 9, 39,034 crates were shipped, against 24,324 for the same period of last year.

\* The Blue Valley Creamery Co., of St. Joseph, Mo., has been incorporated with a capital of \$5,000. Corporators: G. M. Johnson, J. A. Walker, H. S. Hamilton, all of St. Joseph, Mo.; J. B. Shackelford, attorney, of St. Joseph.

\* The Harrisville Dairy Company, of Harrisville, Utah, has been incorporated. The officers of the company are: Peter Agreen, president; Edmund R. Shaw, vice-president; Lander S. Harris, secretary, and George F. Chase, treasurer. The company will build a large factory.

\* Parties who have come in from the range country report the heaviest calf crop for years, in fact a record breaker. The crop of two years ago was considered to be at least 25 per cent. greater than for any former year, and this year is ahead of that. The winter was so mild that there was no loss, and all cows came through fat and strong, and there is no loss of calves on account of weak cattle.

\* The International Packing Company's new plant at Sioux City, Ia., has refrigerating capacity of 3,500 hogs a day in warm weather and 4,000 a day in winter. Two weeks ago the International Company daily shipped an average of eleven carloads of product—beef, pork, and lard. With the smoke houses started, the orders from this department are increasing the out shipments.

\* The McCabe & Margerum Meat and Provision Company at Ocean Grove, N. J., has been incorporated with a capital of \$50,000. Corporators: A. D. McCabe, president; Chas. Van Middlesworth, vice-president; Mahlon Margerum, secretary; Fred Margerum, treasurer. The new company succeeds to and will enlarge and extend the proprietary businesses at Ocean Grove and Asbury Park, N. J.

\* The Otsego County Farm Products Company, of Cooperstown, N. Y., is now incorporated, 5 per cent. of the stock being paid in. Directors: Datus E. Liver, Harris L. Cook, George E. Bundy, W. D. Burditt, George H. White, Frank Mulkin, Albert S. Potts, John P. Doane, Lynn J. Arnold, Charles S. Barney, and Walter C. Flanders. The purpose of the company is to build, purchase and equip milk condensaries, butter, cheese and churning factories and the necessary cold stores to properly carry on its business.

\* Work is being pushed on the new building of the Ashtabula (O.) Packing Company in that city. It was organized with \$25,000 capital last fall. The main packinghouse will be 148 feet long by 24 feet wide and two stories in height, with a large basement. Besides the main building, there will be several others for various purposes. The company expects to be in its new location by July 1, as the building will be completed by June 15, after which much modern machinery which the company have purchased will be put in place. The company will handle all kinds of dressed meat. Their houses will have a capacity to slaughter and dress 300 hogs per day.

# Hides and Skins

## CHICAGO.

**PACKER HIDES.**—That the present situation is almost exclusively in favor of the buyer can not be denied. The latter are holding off and under this depressing dearth of operation the market is naturally weakening with the advance of each day. In the face of the generous receipts and indifferent consumption, there seems every indication that improved qualities will soon be available at prices below the nominally sustained quotations.

No. 1 NATIVE STEERS, 60 lbs. and up, free of brands, moved indifferently at 12½c. This variety is in considerable accumulation and it would not be surprising if the prices declined.

No. 1 BUTT BRANDED STEERS, 60 lbs. and up, could probably be purchased fractionally below the 12c at which they are nominally held.

**COLORADO STEERS.**—Even at 11c, ¼c below quotation, the demand is indifferent. Tanners are not inclined to give more than 10½c.

No. 1 TEXAS STEERS offer in heavy weights as high as 13c. The heavy weights are comparatively scarce. Lights are worth from a cent to a cent and a quarter less.

No. 1 NATIVE COWS, free of brands, 55 lbs. and up, moved to the number of 3,000 at 11c. Lights are nominally worth ¼c less.

**BRANDED COWS** have sold as high as 11c, but it is improbable that further sales could be effected on this basis. The views of tanners are appreciably below this figure.

**NATIVE BULLS.**—An ordinary selection is worth 10c, though hides of very late salting are held as high as 10½c@10¾c.

**COUNTRY HIDES.**—The market is very weak and while tanners are not supposed to have much stock on hand they are manifesting any intention to operate. Such sales as were effected during the past week were sold on a concession basis and it looks as though a further decline was among the probabilities of the early future. Neither the packer quotations nor the appended country prices adequately reflect the situation, as most of these prices are susceptible to more or less shading. We quote:

No. 1 BUFFS, 40 to 60 lbs., free of brands, sold early in the week in a moderate way at 9c. It was rumored in the latter part of the week that buffs had gone to 8½c, but this was not sufficiently substantiated at this writing to warrant publication.

No. 1 EXTREMES, 25 to 40 lbs., moved in a small way at 9½c, at which price they are still quotable.

**BRANDED STEERS AND COWS** have sold as high as 8½c. The preference is given to heavy stock.

**HEAVY COWS**, 60 lbs. and up, free of brands and grubs, moved in small volume for 9c.

**NATIVE BULLS** sell at 8@8½c, according

to the anxiety of the buyer. They are scarce.

**CALFSKINS.**—An ordinary selection of country skins is available at 12½c.

No. 1 KIPS, 15 to 25 lbs., offers from 10c to 11½c, according to weight, quality and selection.

**DEACONS** are in easier tendency. They range as usual from 62½c to 85c.

**SLUNKS**, 30c.

**HORSEHIDES** have eased off and offer in ordinary selection at \$3.50.

**SHEEPSKINS.**—The demand while far from brisk is sufficient to absorb receipts on most varieties. We quote:

**PACKER PELTS**, \$1.50.

**COUNTRY PELTS**, \$1.05@1.30.

**PACKER SHEARLINGS**, 40c.

**PACKER LAMBS**, \$1.20.

## KANSAS CITY.

**HIDES.**—Last week closed with as few sales as probably as recorded in the history of the Kansas City market for the past 10 years. A few very heavy native cows sold at 11c, and native steers at 12½c. Very little inquiries from tanners, and those who seemingly may be interested have their ideas of value so low that they were howays interesting to the packer. It would look from present writing as if the winter stock would have to be sold at a pretty fair concession, and the offer of 11½c for February and March native steers may not seem so ridiculous in a short time to the packer who refused it. It would seem as if the tanner who offered this price for quite a large block of the Chicago hides is not even in a mood to renew his offer. If this dulness continues, with the indifference of the tanners more pronounced, there is no doubt at all but that some weak brothers in Chicago will let a few thousand drop on private terms. The packers who once refused 11c for native cows would now gladly accept the same, and if the present dulness continues it would look as if the early long haired hides would sell at 10½c. Branded stock displays a little boldness in front as the holdings in Kansas City are all Aprils and May, and mostly May at that, but a great many of the tanners have made up their mind to watch how the cat jumps in the native market, as they are of the opinion that if the present prices tumble over the ears of the packers they will be more inclined to listen to the lower valuation on the branded stock. One thing, however, in favor of the holders of branded stock in Kansas City, and that is, nearly all the offerings are May takeoff. Should the strikes, however, have an ending, as some of them surely must have, there may be some life in the market, but at present the policy of tanners, one and all, is a waiting one.

**SHEEPSKINS** are a little draggy; if sales are made it will have to be at a slight concession. There are, however, no burdensome stock on the market at present writing.

## BOSTON.

Bufs have eased off to 9c despite which the tanners hesitate to purchase, some of them preferring to curtail their product rather than operate at present prices. New Englanders are also draggy at 9c. The receipts of calfskins are more generous and desirable offerings move readily. There isn't much doing in sheepskins although prices have appreciably lessened since winter.

## PHILADELPHIA.

There is very little disposition to operate owing to the disparity in hide and leather values. Tanners are not disposed to operate and the market is in an apathetic condition.

**CITY STEERS**, 10@10½c.

**CITY COWS**, 9@9¼c.

**COUNTRY STEERS**, 9½@10c.

**COUNTRY COWS**, 8½@9c.

**COUNTRY BULLS**, 8@8½c.

**CALFSKINS** have declined somewhat in price.

**SHEEPSKINS.**—The demand is indifferent.

## NEW YORK.

**GREEN HIDES.**—There is very little doing in the local market. Prices are nominally sustained but there is little doubt but what holders are open to propositions. We quote:

No. 1 NATIVE STEERS, 60 lbs. and up, 12@12½c.

**BUTT BRANDED STEERS**, 11½@12c.

**SIDE BRANDED STEERS**, 11¼c.

**CITY COWS**, 10¼@10½c.

**NATIVE BULLS**, 10@10¼c.

**CALFSKINS** (see page 47).

**HORSEHIDES**, \$2.00@3.25.

## SUMMARY.

The Chicago packer market has weakened appreciably during the past week. All conditions are in the buyer's favor as receipts are increasing and improving while the demand is indifferent. There is little question but that the present schedule fails to represent the situation as it is an open secret that about every variety can be obtained at a concession from published rates, particularly as the packers are now obviously eager to move their holdings. The country market has also fallen off and there is every indication of a further decline. A sale of buffs was at 8½c was rumored though not verified. The prices on almost all the offerings have been cut as an incentive to sale during the past week. Tanners are not supposed to have much stock on hand, but are evidently not in the mood to operate. Buffs have declined to 9c in Boston and are far from an active factor at that price. The Philadelphians are also averse to purchasing as they regard prices as much too high to render hides profitable on the present relative basis of raw and finished materials. The New York market is also very quiet as tanners in that section are deterred from operating by the same reasons as prevail in the other centers.

## CHICAGO PACKER HIDES.

No. 1 native, 60 lbs. and up, 12½c; No. 1 butt branded, 60 lbs. and up, 12c; Colorado steers, 11¼c; No. 1 Texas steers, 13c; No. 1 native cows, 11c; under 55 lbs., 10½c; branded cows, 11c; native bulls, 10@10½c.

## CHICAGO COUNTRY HIDES.

No. 1 buff, 40 to 60 lbs., 9c; No. 2, 8c; No. 1 extremes, 25 to 40 lbs., 9¼c; branded steers and cows, 8½c; heavy cows, 60 lbs. and up, 9c; native bulls, 8@8½c; calfskins, for No. 1, 12½c; kips for No. 1, 10@11¼c; deacons, 62½@85c; slunks, 30c; horsehides, \$3.50; packer pelts, \$1.50; country pelts, \$1.05@1.30; packer shearlings, 40c; packer lambs, \$1.20.

## BOSTON.

Buff hides, 9c; New England hides, 9c.

## PHILADELPHIA.

Country steers, 9½@10c; country cows, 8½@9c; country bulls, 8@8½c.

## NEW YORK.

No. 1 native steers, 60 lbs. and up, 12@12½c; butt branded steers, 11½@12c; side branded steers, 11¼c; city cows, 10¼@10½c; native bulls, 10@10¼c; calfskins (see page 37); horsehides, \$2.00@3.25.

## RICHARD McCARTNEY,

Broker, Packer Hides  
Steering, Tallow, Sheepskins, Cottonseed  
Oil, Fertilizing Materials, Bones, etc.

Correspondence solicited.  
Information cheerfully given. Kansas City, Mo.



**HIDELETS.**

The Elk Tanning Company's plant, located at San Jose, Pa., has been destroyed by fire.

Samuel P. Daridge, of the export department of the U. S. Leather Co., sailed for Liverpool on the 16th inst. on the St. Paul. The company's foreign business represents \$6,000,000 annually.

James B. Dewson & Co., the well known New York hide brokers, with offices corner of Spruce and Gold streets, have taken the agency for the sale of Joseph Stern & Son's hides.

A dinner was tendered to P. C. Costello, a retired tanner of the Swamp at the Hide and Leather Club on the 15th inst. Those present included many of the prominent sole leather tanners of the Swamp. Mr. Costello has been in the tanning business for 52 years and is the oldest tanner in New York.

**PORK PACKING.**

Special reports show the number of hogs packed since March 1 at undermentioned places compared with last year, as follows:

| March 1 to May 9—        | 1900.     | 1899.     |
|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Chicago .....            | 1,225,000 | 1,095,000 |
| Kansas City .....        | 550,000   | 515,000   |
| Omaha .....              | 405,000   | 380,000   |
| St. Louis .....          | 335,000   | 290,000   |
| Indianapolis .....       | 156,000   | 163,000   |
| Milwaukee, Wis. ....     | 56,000    | 68,000    |
| Cudahy, Wis. ....        | 56,500    | 76,000    |
| Cincinnati .....         | 116,000   | 111,000   |
| St. Joseph, Mo. ....     | 297,000   | 250,000   |
| Ottumwa, Iowa .....      | 103,000   | 109,000   |
| Cedar Rapids .....       | 74,400    | 43,800    |
| Sioux City, Iowa .....   | 143,000   | 78,000    |
| St. Paul, Minn. ....     | 88,000    | 67,000    |
| Louisville, Ky. ....     | 63,000    | 85,000    |
| Cleveland, Ohio .....    | 85,000    | 73,000    |
| Wichita, Kan. ....       | 30,000    | 22,000    |
| Nebraska City, Neb. .... | 66,300    | 48,000    |
| Marshalltown, Iowa ....  | 20,200    | 16,500    |
| Clinton, Iowa .....      | 19,000    | 8,000     |
| Bloomington, Ill. ....   | 17,300    | 13,600    |
| Above and all other....  | 4,085,000 | 3,710,000 |
| —Price Current.          |           |           |

**THE "HAM-RETAINER'S" SUCCESS.**

One of the most recent inventions that is of interest to both the wholesale and retail packers and butchers' trade is the neat and successful device known as the ham retainer, a casing for boiling boneless hams. It is a simple contrivance—a square piece of canvas, with hooks and eyes and lacing cord. The ends lap over the hams, the cords are drawn tightly in a certain way and fastened and the ham or beef is ready for boiling. Since the appearance of the ham retainer it has become very popular, and is in use by the leading packers and those who boil their own hams in general. It is highly recommended by those who have used it. It is reported that attempts to imitate the ham and beef retainer have been made, which have proved unsuccessful. The Ham Casing Company, of Philadelphia, are the owners of the original article.

\* Dairy and Food Commissioner Wells, of Pennsylvania, has resigned, to take effect May 16, on account of his advancing age.

\* The Iowa Packing Company at Clinton, that State, has decided to erect new buildings this summer, so that when next season opens they will have double the present capacity,

which is 1,500 hogs a day. The new building will cover two acres of land and will contain a killing-house, cooling-room, lard department and warehouse. Many of the company's products are sold in Africa, and southern islands, Cuba receiving many consignments.

E. H. Jorns, calfskin dealer and tanner, of Cleveland, O., died last week.

**REFRIGERATION**

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**ICE MAKING.**

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Because we manufacture  
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*Simplest,  
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Plants.*

Anyone competent to  
operate motive power  
can operate them.

**ONE TON TO  
TWENTY-  
FIVE TONS.**

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The most Marvelous Lubricant Known.

Used Dry, or Mixed with Water, Oil or Grease.

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An interesting and instructive Pamphlet

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**TINNOL, A Paste**  
that Sticks.

No Discoloring of Labels.

No Rust Spots on Tin.

No Peeling Off.

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Plants recently installed: Child's Restaurant, New York; Para, Brazil; Cardenas, Cuba, etc., etc.

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We make a specialty of installing refrigerating plants in meat markets, hotels, restaurants, and all kinds of storage houses. Write us for estimates before buying.

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Among the list of near by places are Fox Lake, Delevan, Lauderdale, Waukesha, Oconomowoc, Palmyra, The Dells at Kilbourn, Elkhart and Madison, while a little further off are Minocqua, Star Lake, Frontenac, White Bear, Minnetonka and Marquette on Lake Superior.

For pamphlet of "Summer Homes for 1900,"

**JOHN R. ROWAND,**  
MANUFACTURER OF

## CHARCOAL

**Re-Carbonized, Pulverized and Granulated**  
For Chemical, Rectifying and Foundry Purposes; also for Ice Manufacturers a specialty.

**ENTERPRISE MILLS, CLEMENTON, Camden Co., N. J.**  
REFERENCES: U. S. Mint, Rosengarten & Sons, Stuart, Peterson & Co., Philadelphia Warehousing and Cold Storage Co., Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 3, 1900.  
Mr. John R. Rowand.  
Dear Sir: We have been using your Re-carbonized Granulated Charcoal for a long time, and cheerfully add my testimony as to its quality and cleanliness, effectiveness as a filtering agent. Yours truly,  
**JOHN W. EDMUNDSON,**  
Chief Engineer Philadelphia Warehousing and Cold Storage Co.

or for copy of our handsomely illustrated Summer book, entitled "In the Lake Country," apply to nearest ticket agent or address with four cents in postage, Geo. H. Henafford, General Passenger Agent, Old Colony Building, Chicago, Ill.



# Ice and Refrigeration

—The buildings of the John S. Low Ice Company at Laurel, York county, N. Y., have been destroyed by fire. Loss about \$75,000.

—Permit has been granted for a one-story brick ice plant 20x38 feet, to be built on St. John's College grounds, Fordham, N. Y., by St. John's College corporation.

—Ninemire & Morgan, who are building stockyards and a slaughterhouse at Aberdeen, Wash., will build a large cold storage warehouse in connection with their business to store all sorts of meats and packinghouse products.

—The Produce Cold Air Company, of Chicago, has been incorporated. Capital \$5,000,000. Main office will be in Chicago, Ill. Dilbert E. Johnson, Chicago, is the principal stockholder. Among other things the company will make refrigerators.

—With a combination of English and Tacoma (Wash.) stockholders, the refrigerating plant of the erstwhile Crescent Creamery Company is again to be placed in active operation. The new concern has been incorporated under the name of the Pacific Cold Storage Company. The manager is to be A. W. Sterrett, formerly of Chicago.

—The refrigerating installations for the Suffolk, Norfolk and Sussex, said to be the largest meat-carrying steamers afloat, their capacity being 130,000 carcasses of mutton, dairy produce, etc., have just been completed by J. & E. Hall, Limited, of Dartford, England, the owners of the two former steamers being Messrs. Birt, Potter and Hughes, London, and of the latter Messrs. Wm. Milburn & Co., London. The refrigerating machines are placed entirely in the main engine room.

—The Armour Packing Company's plant in Minneapolis, Minn., has been removed from 413 Second avenue S., to 308-14 Second avenue N., this change meaning an increased capacity, better shipping facilities, and a more complete warehouse in every respect. The furnishings in the new warehouse are modern and up-to-date. The wholesale cooler is 40x53 feet with a capacity of 175 head of cattle. Above this apartment is an ice chamber with a capacity of 550 tons of ice. The entire plant was planned by William Simms and Manager Curtis M. Fitch is greatly pleased with the result.

## BRONX CONSUMERS' ICE CO.

The Bronx Consumers' Ice Company, of New York city, has been incorporated with a capital of \$100,000 in 1,000 shares of \$100 each. The intention of the promoters of this company is a co-operative one for the mutual benefit of retail and small wholesale butchers, the amount of stock being restricted to 20 shares to each or any shareholder. A plant is being acquired capable of turning out 125 tons of ice per diem. A committee has been formed of the following business men in the Bronx, many of them being in the retail butcher business. John H. Koenig, of 882 Courtlandt avenue; Frederick Buckner, of 906 Courtlandt avenue; J. Siegfried, 862 Courtlandt avenue; Henry Kruse, 622 Montrose avenue, and Frederick Holdermann, of 544 Maurice avenue.

## PERSONAL.

Mr. J. Ogden Armour, of Armour & Co., of Chicago, and Mrs. Armour sailed for Europe on Wednesday on the Oceanic.

## EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS.

The exports of pork, bacon, hams and lard from principal Atlantic ports, their destination and a comparative summary for the week ending May 12 is as follows:

| To—             | Week ending May 12, 1900. | Same week, 1899. | Nov. 1, 1899, to May 12, 1900. |
|-----------------|---------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|
|                 | PORK, BBLs.               |                  |                                |
| U. Kingdom...   | 206                       | 815              | 37,534                         |
| Continent...    | 691                       | 167              | 20,805                         |
| So. & C. Am...  | 1,459                     | 391              | 12,525                         |
| W. Indies...    | 1,749                     | 2,428            | 57,392                         |
| Brit. No. Am... | 330                       | 48               | 6,296                          |
| Other countries | 15                        | 1,433            | 1,006                          |

Total ..... 4,450 5,282 135,717

|                 |                     |            |             |
|-----------------|---------------------|------------|-------------|
|                 | HAM AND BACON, LBS. |            |             |
| U. Kingdom...   | 12,922,334          | 13,819,819 | 356,320,411 |
| Continent...    | 1,372,271           | 2,544,295  | 62,968,185  |
| So. & C. Am...  | 55,100              | 212,625    | 2,919,018   |
| W. Indies...    | 134,350             | 429,075    | 6,584,999   |
| Brit. No. Am... | .....               | 18,950     | 34,950      |
| Other countries | 3,700               | 15,750     | 609,525     |

Total ..... 14,487,755 17,040,214 429,437,088

|                 |            |           |             |
|-----------------|------------|-----------|-------------|
|                 | LARD, LBS. |           |             |
| U. Kingdom...   | 3,589,178  | 6,137,415 | 152,066,211 |
| Continent...    | 6,591,898  | 5,573,621 | 187,873,885 |
| So. & C. Am...  | 400,925    | 1,148,530 | 11,748,400  |
| W. Indies...    | 527,490    | 547,070   | 13,915,635  |
| Brit. No. Am... | 7,000      | 9,240     | 134,560     |
| Other countries | 990        | 40,700    | 1,640,270   |

Total ..... 11,127,021 13,456,576 368,008,770

## RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.

| From               | Week ending May 12, 1900.            | Same week, 1899. | Nov. 1, 1899, to May 12, 1900. |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|
|                    | Pork, bbls. Ba. & H. lbs. Lard, lbs. |                  |                                |
| New York....       | 3,627                                | 4,869,750        | 4,839,360                      |
| Boston.....        | 438                                  | 4,047,750        | 515,425                        |
| Philadelphia ..... | .....                                | 1,005,536        | 456,600                        |
| Baltimore....      | 258                                  | 2,429,671        | 3,750,304                      |
| Norfolk.....       | .....                                | .....            | 807,480                        |
| Newport News       | .....                                | 51,950           | 79,275                         |
| New Orleans..      | 127                                  | 2,083,098        | 678,568                        |
| Montreal....       | .....                                | .....            | .....                          |
| St. Johns, N. B.   | .....                                | .....            | .....                          |
| Pensacola, Fla.    | .....                                | .....            | .....                          |

Total ..... 4,450 14,487,755 11,127,021

## COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

|               | Nov. 1, 1899, to May 12, 1900. | Nov. 1, 1899, to May 12, 1900. | Decrease.  |
|---------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------|
| Pork, lb.     | 27,143,400                     | 34,557,600                     | 7,414,200  |
| Ham, bcn, lb. | 429,437,088                    | 508,142,856                    | 78,705,768 |
| Lard, lb.     | 368,008,770                    | 404,656,379                    | 36,647,609 |

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## STRONG FACTS AGAINST GROUT BILL

One of the most important and one of the most interesting hearings yet had before the House Committee on Agriculture on the Grout oleomargarine bill was that of Wednesday and Thursday of this week.

The committee room was crowded with Congressmen and those interested in the subject. Col. John F. Hobbs, of The National Provisioner, was on hand and in evidence among Congressmen who sought information and the framing of such questions as would clear up the confusion which the butter interests tried to throw in the way of an intelligent understanding of the question. Commissioner of Internal Revenue Wilson made a long and lucid statement as to oleomargarine from the internal revenue standpoint. He answered many misstatements which had been made about the inspectors of his department and virtually said that wanton falsehoods had been circulated by the butter people. Among other things he said:

It is hard to foreshadow the full effect of the proposed 10 cents a pound tax upon oleomargarine would have upon the collection of revenue. I think such a tax would prohibit the manufacture and sale of the product.

I think that the present laws, with a little change, are absolutely sufficient to regulate the manufacture and sale of the product.

The change I would suggest is that the manufacturer be required to put up maximum and minimum size packages of the product so as to supply all demands of trade and that the word "Oleomargarine" be so placed on each so that it can be seen and cannot be erased.

Turning to the charges spread as to the negligence of the department's inspectors in Chicago, Commissioner Wilson said: Such charges are untrue. The inspector there is a good one and a reliable one. The internal revenue department cannot place espionage upon every one of the millions of little transactions of the retail sellers of oleomargarine.

I believe that those who buy oleomargarine know that they are buying it as such, but many of them do not wish their neighbors to know that they use it. Private families, boardinghouses and hotels know that they are buying it as such, but they don't care for every one on the street to know that they buy it. So they carry home unmarked packages.

The sellers of it are generally very careful not to evade the law. I now have a case in my office where a package containing oleomargarine, pants and other articles bought in the store was marked "oleomargarine." The storekeeper had his clerk mark every sheet of paper "oleomargarine" so that he would not get in trouble because the substance was in the package. He didn't wish to violate the law.

The amount of oleomargarine sold as butter is not, in my opinion, as large as is claimed. The unmarked packages which are handed out into the hallways and in other ways got into the hands of the consumer are not sold as butter, because the purchaser knows what he is buying, only he doesn't wish every one else to see the name on him, even though he and the storekeeper know that it is oleomargarine.

A large part of this product is sold by small dealers to the poor who cannot pay the price for butter."

Asked if his department did not often compromise oleomargarine suits, Mr. Wilson said:

"Yes, sometimes, but then only on the

recommendation of the district attorneys and those who got up and brought the cases; never on our own motion."

Asked as to the effect of the Grout bill on "blind tiger" or moonshine oleomargarine factories, he said: "Such legislation will defeat the legitimate manufacture of the product. It will tend also to abolish 'moonshine' stuff. It will abolish the whole business."

As to the materials used in the manufacture Mr. Wilson quoted from the exhaustive investigations as to these ingredients and showed that the fats must be of the best, freshest and most scientifically treated or they would be useless. The product could not be made from inferior or stale substances. There is no change in this scientific fact. The only change his department could find was a fancy name used now and again for the same substance.

Asked about that famous Tawney letter from a "packinghouse" employee sent broadcast over this country and Europe, Mr. Wilson said, sarcastically:

"There is nothing in it. There is absolutely no ground for those charges. No one has ever made any report to this department of any deleterious effect caused by oleomargarine to any one."

"Who buys it?" a Congressman asked.

"I think all classes consume oleomargarine. I think everybody buys it. It is a clean, reputable and a legitimate product. I think it is a legitimate business."

"Then you think that the change you suggest to the present law will suffice?" a member asked. "Yes, almost absolutely. There will always be a small percent of infraction of any law." "Do you think that 90 per cent. of the oleomargarine sold is sold as butter? The butter people have said so here?" he was asked. "No, I don't think so; not more than 10 per cent."

Representative Williams asked him in regard to renovated butter.

"I've been after the renovated butter annexes of two oleo factories. I had them abolished. Renovated butter is a worse industry than oleomargarine. We have nothing further to do with renovated butter; it is not a subject for revenues."

"The oleomargarine factories are wonderfully clean conducted affairs. I do not believe that they can produce their product under this 10 cents per pound tax."

When asked if the uncolored product could not be sold anyhow he said:

"None likes to buy a tallowy looking substance. The laboring man has as much right to have his eye tickled by color as I have. The same result would follow in the uncoloring of butter as of oleomargarine. No one would care to buy it. An anti-color law would have the same bad effect on both. This anti-coloring will be a serious blow to the margarine trade, if such a law be passed. I believe that the sale of oleomargarine unmarked is induced by the purchaser."

Mr. Wilson declined many invitations to go into the scientific discussion of the properties of oleomargarine, claiming that he was not a scientist of that kind.

Dr. Charles A. Crampton, the chemist to the Internal Revenue Department, was then called. He occupied but a short time and stated that oleomargarine was wholesome and clean. Nothing deleterious to human health was found in it. It is a healthful article of food for human consumption.

Dr. H. W. Wiley, chief of the division of chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, was then called upon by the committee. In substance Dr. Wiley said:

"Butter is a more complex substance than oleomargarine, containing more of the lower acids, while the latter contains more of the higher acids. Butter contains 3 per cent. of stearine. It also contains glycerine. There is no acetic acid in butter. The lower acids are more easily decomposed and, hence, digest more rapidly (Dr. Wiley later on brought out the fact that slower digestion is better in some things, illustrating the fact with fruit and meat). Meat digests," he said, "four times as quickly as fruit, yet no one will say that fruit is not perfectly wholesome. If all our foods digested at once rapidly we would get hungry too quick."

"We take undue fright at bacteria. We must have bacteria. We could not live without bacteria. Butter is full of bacteria, teems with bacteria. The value of food is measured by palatability and nutritive value. If food has not a palatable appearance the attitude of the digestive organs to it will be unfavorably affected. The stomach would go so far as to reject the repulsive substance by vomit, even though under other appearance the same would retain and relish the same substance. Palatability is quite essential to the retention and digestion of foods. The nutritive value is life giving and life sustaining power. Color is an instance of palatability. I am not a color prohibitionist. I think that any one might color his product if he wishes to. For myself, personally, I prefer no color in my butter. I think the butter people injure their own trade by coloring. The highest priced butters are uncolored. I made quite a collection of samples of butter in the open market here and found no uncolored butter." Dr. Wiley here introduced some specimens of silk from white up to a deep yellow.

"These pieces of silk," he continued, "are each dyed by the amount of artificial coloring matter obtained from samples of butter of uniform size. These hues show that the two samples contained the same amount of color matter and that instead of color securing the uniform coloring of butter, as the dairy people claim, it produces just the opposite result. It produces a wide range of hues from a light buff right up to nearly a red. The color used is coal tar and not annatto oil."

Congressmen here pricked up their ears and some expressed surprise.

"It is hard to find any other color used in butter or the other product, but coal tar. In States where annatto oil is specifically named the coal tar color might not prevail. I found no butter colored with vegetable coloring matter in this city. As to coloring, or in any other way," said Dr. Wiley, "every food product should have the same right before the law. As I said before, I believe that the dairymen are injuring their own business by the use of coloring matter. Why not let butter go under its own color and let the other product color. Then sell under its name. I am a strong advocate of each article selling under its own name, colored as it likes."

"I have never found a deleterious substance in oleomargarine. Pure food legislation should be general and not specific. To that end I believe the Brosius pure food bill would be a better bill for all purposes than any specific legislating act like this."

Congressman Williams asked Dr. Wiley if he knew much about renovated butter.

"Yes, I have had something to do with that, too. I was up in the country and saw car load after car load of barrels being loaded. The barrels had been brought in by collecting wagons. I asked my friend, 'What is in those barrels?' He answered, 'Butter' gathered from the farmers, etc."



'Where is it going?' 'To Elgin, Ill., to be made into a proper renovated product. It is then sold back here as Elgin creamery butter.' This was from country farm butter made when the cream was taken in at the exact proper moment."

We could not receive Dr. Wiley's revised testimony in time to give it in full.

Mr. W. E. Miller, manager of the butterine department of the Armour Packing Company, of Kansas City, was next called and made the following able argument for his product:

#### MR. MILLER'S FORCEFUL PLEA.

Arguments made by W. E. Miller, manager of the butterine department Armour Packing Company, Kansas City, before the House Committee on Agriculture at its hearing in Washington on the Grout oleomargarine bill, Wednesday morning, May 16, 1900.

No manufactured article has been so grossly misrepresented and abused as the product known as "butterine" or "oleomargarine," and the first point we wish to make is that butterine is not an imitation.

Butterine possesses merit and it is not necessary to imitate another article in order to sell it. This product has a separate and distinct value commercially and is not confused with butter in the mind of the housewife.

The first butterine manufactured was very high color, while butter at that time was almost universally sold in its natural state. The dairymen were quick to see that the high color pleased the public and they immediately commenced to color their product also. We have taken the aggressive at all times. The progressive butterine manufacturers conceived the idea of new shape rolls, bricks and prints, and also attractive packages, which appealed to the eye of the buyer. We have had many prominent dairymen acknowledge that the butterine manufacturers discount them when it comes to attractive appearance of their product in packages.

Butterine has a great deal of merit; people know what they are buying and call for it. On pages 7 and 9 of the report of committee appointed by the Senate to investigate pure food, we read the following:

As regards the much discussed question of color, would say that we use exactly the same as that sold to a majority of all the creameries in the West, and in about the same proportion. In order to sell our product, we must color it now the same as we did when we commenced the manufacture. If we had started out using no coloring whatever, we would doubtless have had as large a business established on uncolored to-day as we have on colored. However, as the trade have become accustomed to colored goods, we could not at this late hour get them accustomed to the uncolored product. In fact, we have attempted to sell uncolored butterine in a number of prohibitive States, but it has proved a rank failure. Why should color be prohibited from butterine and not from butter? The same color is used in similar quantities in both articles. If it is undesirable in one, why is it not undesirable in the other?

Taxing butterine is discrimination in favor of butter. Why would it not be just as reasonable to place a ban on cable and electric cars because they displace the horse? Or that gas and electricity must be restricted because they decrease the profits of the oil kings? Or that newsprint should be heavily taxed because it is an imitation of the real article and answers the same purpose as silk? This is a progressive age. Something valuable is given to the public each year in the way of invention, and while it may in-

terfere with the interests of a few, yet it benefits thousands. Butterine is an up-to-date product and possesses sufficient merit to sell successfully throughout the world for just what it is.

It has been represented to this committee that 90 per cent. of the butterine manufactured is sold for butter. This is a mistake and cannot be proven by facts. Much publicity has been given to the sale of a few packages of butterine for butter, the wrapper of which was branded oleomargarine, but this is not conclusive evidence that all dealers in the United States are practicing the same deception. We acknowledge a small percent of butterine is sold fraudulently, but this is no reason why its sale should be prohibited altogether, simply because one unscrupulous dealer in a hundred may give it to a purchaser when he calls for butter. It should be noted that no purchaser has ever been heard to complain of being deceived and not getting good value for his money. The complaint comes from The National Dairy Association, who are posing as philanthropists and espousing the cause of these purchasers without even first getting their permission.

Much of the literature with which Congress has been flooded emanated from one source. Postal cards and petitions were sent individuals throughout the United States, with the request that they sign and mail to members of Congress. It is easy to get the assistance of the ignorant by telling them in a long editorial that butterine is unwholesome, etc., but when these same individuals come before intelligent men, such as we have before us to-day, they dare not say one word on this point.

Dealers do not sell butterine promiscuously for butter as is claimed, and if the promoters of this crusade had taken the time and trouble to investigate in the various markets they would have found such was the case. We furnish all dealers, selling our butterine, with signs. They do not find it necessary to practice deception. Our butterine sells on its own merits.

Just here, I think it apropos to inform this committee that the secretary of The National Dairy Association made the statement to Charles A. Sterne, a broker of Chicago, at the close of the senatorial pure food investigation there, that he had never been inside of a butterine factory. Yet this gentleman leads the fight against butterine and writes long editorials on a product he has never even seen manufactured.

The internal revenue regulations are strict and effective, and if The National Dairy Association will commence the fraudulent sale of butterine they will very soon find out that this department is not only alive and active but that justice is dealt out very swiftly. We urge our trade to sell butterine for just what it is and never encourage or countenance violation. All original packages are branded oleomargarine and all of our regular brands which are sold under wrappers are also branded oleomargarine. In addition to this, the retail dealer must brand the word oleomargarine on the outside of the wrapper.

Butterine is wholesome, nutritious and palatable. There is no secret whatever about the process of manufacture. Our factory is open to the public at all times. This product is composed of the following ingredients: Oleo oil (made from choice fats of the beef), neutral (or the leaf lard of the hog), refined cottonseed oil, milk, cream, salt and butter. Proportions vary according to the grades desired. Cleanliness is enforced in our factory with the rigidity of the laws of the Medes and Persians. This product will remain sweet indefinitely, because it contains

very little butyric acid, which is the decaying principle in butter. We call your attention to the opinions of a number of noted chemists, whose characters are beyond reproach, and whose opinions are of the highest character. Prof. Wiley, chemist of the Agricultural Department at Washington, was asked the question, whether or not the temperature of the stomach had anything to do with the digestion of food. He said: "There is nothing in the claim that the heat of the body is not sufficient to emulsify oleomargarine, because the heat of the body has nothing to do with the digestion of food."

(Received April 12, 1900, Armour Packing Co., Kansas City, Mo.)

University of the State of Missouri, College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts. Agricultural Experiment Station. Department of Chemistry.

Columbia, Mo., April 10, 1900.

The Armour Packing Co., Kansas City, Kan.: Gentlemen:—The four samples of butterine, the melting points of which you desired me to determine, came to hand on April 7th, and gave the following results:

|                   | Begins to |         | Perfectly |         |
|-------------------|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|
|                   | Melt.     | Fluid.  | Clear.    |         |
|                   | Pr. ct.   | Pr. ct. | Pr. ct.   | Pr. ct. |
| Magnolia No. 2... | 28.00     | 28.30   | 28.30     | 82.95   |
| Magnolia .....    | 28.20     | 28.75   | 29.25     | 84.65   |
| Silver Churn..... | 28.25     | 31.00   | 34.25     | 93.65   |
| Princeton .....   | 34.50     | 36.00   | 36.00     | 98.80   |
| Best Butter ..... | 33.50     | 35.00   | 36.00     | 98.80   |

If the mean between the temperatures, at which the samples begin to melt and at which easy fluidity is attained, are taken to represent the mean melting points, then the results are:

|                                  |       |       |
|----------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Magnolia No. 2, melting point at | 28.15 | 82.67 |
| Magnolia, .....                  | 28.47 | 83.24 |
| Silver Churn, .....              | 29.62 | 85.31 |
| Princeton, .....                 | 35.25 | 95.45 |
| Butter .....                     | 34.25 | 93.65 |

Yours truly,

P. Schweitzer,

Professor of Agricultural Chemistry and Chemist to Experiment Station.

Mr. Miller, answering a question, said that the highest melting point of their best product was about 96 degrees Fahrenheit, other grades at a lower degree.

There is practically little difference in the melting point of pure butter and butterine. The cheapest grades of butterine have the lowest melting point. We also quote Prof. Wiley again, as follows:

"There can be no reasonable objection to the use of oleomargarine; it is clean, wholesome and digestible. When it is to be kept for a long time before use, as on shipboard or in distant mining camps, it is preferable to butter, because it has but little tendency to become rancid. For similar reasons there can be no possible objection to the use of cottonseed oil as a substitute for lard or when mixed with lard."

The passage of a law such as the Grout bill would destroy an industry in which there are \$15,000,000 invested and 25,000 men employed. Butterine in its natural state is unsalable, because it is not pleasing to the sight. We could not sell butterine with an additional tax of 8 cents per pound, therefore should this bill become a law a legitimate industry, which it has taken years to build up, would be wiped out of existence. The effects of such legislation are manifold. The butterine manufacturers, wholesale and retail dealers, and consumers, are not the only injured parties. It would deprive the Government of over \$2,000,000 revenue annually and practically destroy the cottonseed oil industry of the South, in which there are millions of dollars invested and many thousand men employed. The injury to the cattle and hog industry is almost beyond estimate, "although it has been conservatively stated that the depreciation would \$62,000,000 annually."

The present tax and regulations are sufficient to control the sale of this product, and the intent of the proposed legislation is not to further regulate but to destroy the industry altogether. This would establish a dangerous precedent of destroying one industry to the advantage of another, which is directly against our constitution.

While butterine is consumed in large quantities by the better class of people, yet it is sold principally to a class of buyers who cannot afford high priced butter. Kill the butterine industry, and millions of poor laborers will be compelled to do without a palatable article for their bread. Twenty cents per pound was the very lowest price at which the cheapest grade of butter could be purchased during the winter months in Kansas City, and the quality of the article was not even up to the cheapest grade of butterine. A good sweet and palatable grade of butterine retailed during this time at 15 cents for a single pound or two pounds for 25 cents. The laboring man has some rights as well as the creamery man, and his rights should be taken into consideration by all legislative bodies.

It has been represented to this committee that the butterine industry was killing the butter business—to use the language of the opposition, "National legislation such as is embraced in the Grout bill is absolutely essential to prevent the almost absolute destruction of an industry bringing to the agriculturists of this country fully \$500,000,000 per year."

We would call attention to the fact that figures do not show that the butter business is going backward, but on the contrary actual figures show that it is steadily growing. From 1870 to 1890 the output of butter in the United States increased 134 per cent. From 1890 to 1900, the make of butterine in the United States increased 172 per cent. The total sales of butterine the last revenue year are only 2½ per cent. of the total make of butter. In 1890 the total butterine sales were 26-10 per cent. of the total amount of butter produced, or a decrease of 1-10 of 1 per cent. in 10 years. Yet without these figures you would be led to believe that butterine was an octopus, the arms of which were stubbornly fastened into the very vitals of the dairy industry, crushing out its life and energy. The average prices of butter for the year ending Jan. 1, 1900, was the highest since 1894. Does this look as if the industry needs protection to prevent its almost absolute destruction? This crusade is purely a matter of sentiment rather than justice.

#### SWISS SYSTEM OF PRESERVING EGGS.

Consul Ridgely, of Geneva, transmits to the State Department, under date of March 26, a letter from Prof. A. Badoud, which reads in substance:

I have recently read in a Geneva newspaper a statement that fresh eggs are being exported in large quantities from the United States to England. The process of packing and shipping which your exporters use makes it necessary to break the shell of the egg in order to preserve it.

I therefore inform you that I have a system for preserving eggs which is simple and practical and which preserves them absolutely fresh for an indefinite period, without making it necessary to break or otherwise disturb them. My system can be applied to large quantities of eggs and also solves the problem of safe and easy transportation. Although I am the cantonal teacher of the "art of preserving," I do not give lessons or impart information concerning this process, which is secret. I stand ready to dispose of it, however, and I therefore write to you with the idea that the matter may interest some of your countrymen.

#### U. D. B. CO.'S FERTILIZING PLANT.

The Kley Engineering Company, of New York, have received a contract from the United Dressed Beef Company, of the same city, to erect tanks, vats, a full transfer system and press, which, with the Anderson dryer already installed by Mr. Kley, places the United Dressed Beef Company in the position of having one of the most complete fertilizing plants ever erected in the Eastern slaughterhouses. Each dryer is equipped with an automatic feeding process, doing away with a separate attendant for each machine, as has heretofore been necessary.

#### FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

We have received the following from Commissioner F. C. Donald, of Chicago, commissioner, Central Passenger Association, which explains itself:

To Whom It May Concern:

The undersigned having been authorized by the railroads comprising the Central Passenger Association to act as a joint agent to validate for passage return portions of excursion tickets which will be sold at reduced rates for a number of important conventions to be held in Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis and other cities at intervals from May 1 to Sept. 30, 1900, involving the use of autograph stamps, ticket dating dies, etc., will pay a reward of five hundred dollars (\$500.00) for information resulting in the arrest and conviction of any person or persons fraudulently using such stamps or dies, or imitations thereof.

#### SPECIAL NOTICE TO ENGRAVERS AND STAMP MAKERS.

Orders have been placed for all stamps and dies required by the undersigned or his employees for the purposes above referred to. Therefore, any orders which you may receive purporting to emanate from the undersigned or his representatives for stamps or dies bearing the name of the Central Passenger Association, or of F. C. Donald, will manifestly be given for the purpose of perpetrating a fraud on the railway companies.

Yours truly,

F. C. Donald,  
Commissioner.

#### "SUBURBAN HOMES NORTH OF THE HARLEM."

The above is the title of a splendid 48 page folder just issued by the passenger department of the New York Central, for the information and service of those seeking permanent or temporary homes in the suburbs of the metropolis.

This folder contains a carefully prepared paragraph concerning each station in the suburban district north of the Harlem river, on the Hudson river division, Harlem division and Putnam division, giving the distances, number of trains, fares and other information about the service.

The admirable map in this folder enables home seekers to utilize time and travel effectively in prospecting.

A copy of "Suburban Homes North of the Harlem" will be sent free, post-paid to any address, upon receipt of a 1-cent stamp, by George H. Daniels, general passenger agent, New York.

#### New York Produce Exchange Notes.

Proposed for membership: Robert Henning Goodwin (steamships), by W. L. Walther, and Arthur Elmor Davis (commission), by Edward Beatty.

A Produce Exchange membership was sold at \$275.

Visitors at the Exchange: C. C. Wehmann, Minneapolis; C. C. Bolton, Cleveland; H. C. Curtis, Lemars, Iowa; Victor Hermann, Calumet, Mich.; Edgar H. Evans, Indianapolis; Charles A. Johnson and G. E. Marcy, Chicago; E. Kean, Berlin, Germany.

## CONSUMPTION.

### At One Time Much Was Expected From Various Preparations of Cod Liver Oil and Malt.

Insomuch as diastase is a ferment which changes starch into sugar—the latter being the form into which all starchy foods must be changed in order to pass into the blood and be received by the cells of the body. We remember that these digestive fluids are absolutely indispensable to the digestive process, it follows:

No form in which diastase can be employed can be of value in cases of arrested digestion of the wasting diseases to which it gives rise. On this, the chemists work long and hard, for years they met with seemingly insuperable obstacles, but the investigation was never abandoned.

Finally, success was attained in Nichols' Vegatone—a perfectly pre-digested food, having the rich, nourishing properties of the cereals and fruits, together with a sufficient percentage of albumen to give the desired nutrition. The reader will see what an encouraging prospect Nichols' Vegatone opens to Consumptives, in all stages of that dread disease; to all who suffer from anemia, or poverty of the blood; to youths of both sexes, suffering from the ailments and perils of lack of assimilation of food, to mothers reduced by maternal cares, and to their young children; to the aged who need warmth and nourishment, after their digestion has become feeble from advanced life; to the multitude who can no longer bear Cod Liver Oil, and are disappointed in its results; to the dyspeptics who are weary of "tonics" and purgatives; to those who are thin, pale and require more flesh, in short, the use of Nichols' Vegatone is practically unlimited, and its success so far justifies its popular use.

Nichols' Vegatone prevents heaviness and oppression so often felt by dyspeptics after eating; gives relief to severe cases of indigestion; increases the appetite immediately, with good results.

When Tuberculosis enters the lungs, they become sore, and worn by the constant strain of coughing, they need something to aid them in their functions. Nichols' Lung Cones to burn and inhale, destroy the development of disease germs, makes expectoration easier, stop the volume of the cough, and heal the structure of the lungs. They disinfect and purify the air you breathe, kill the tubercle bacilli and destroy the germ in the lung.

Nichols' Vegatone is a vegetable tonic containing all the ingredients that build up the flesh and blood to a healthy state, so prepared that it is readily digested in the stomach, pleasant to take, and can be taken up by the blood and carried to all parts of the body, thus giving immediate results in strengthening the tissues and gaining the amount of flesh necessary for health.

The editor of the Times-Democrat, New Orleans, writes April 15, 1900:

NICHOLS DRUG CO., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—Your letter, just received with Vegatone and Lung Cones by express. It was the best news I have had in a long time. I was beginning to worry, for I took the last of my first bottle this morning. Unquestionably, it is helping me. I can take a long breath without violent coughing paroxysms. The night sweats are abating and afternoon fever is not as high. Your medicine was recommended to me, and I believe it is going to pull me out. For the last two months I have kept on my feet by mere will power. Enclosed please find money for the Vegatone and Lung Cones.

Yours respectfully,

W. C. Fant.

We beg you to immediately give Nichols' Vegatone and Lung Cones a trial, as they will effect a speedy and permanent cure. Send for one week's treatment absolutely free, to

NICHOLS DRUG CO.,  
650 Rialto, Chicago, U. S. A.

\* J. P. Cudahy, who will be the resident manager of the Cudahy Packing Company's new plant in Kansas City, Mo., has recently returned from a bridal tour in Europe. He was at the Baltimore hotel in Kansas City last week with his charming wife. Mr. Cudahy said: "I cannot tell now just exactly when our new plant will start up, but it will be within a short time now, a week or so. I am here to inspect the work. I find everything very satisfactory."



|                               |     |   |     |
|-------------------------------|-----|---|-----|
| Cod, heads off.....           | 6   | a | 3   |
| Cod, heads on.....            | 7   | a | 8   |
| Hallibut, White.....          | 9   | a | 10  |
| Hallibut, Grey.....           | 7   | a | 8   |
| Hallibut, frozen.....         | 6   | a | 7   |
| Striped bass, pan.....        | 6   | a | 8   |
| Striped bass, boiling.....    | 10  | a | 12½ |
| Bluefish, Green.....          | 4   | a | 6   |
| Eels, skin on.....            | 6   | a | 8   |
| Eels, skin on.....            | 6   | a | 8   |
| White perch.....              | 8   | a | 10  |
| Flounders.....                | 3   | a | 4   |
| Salmon, Western, frozen.....  | 3   | a | 10  |
| Salmon, Western, green.....   | 20  | a | 25  |
| Salmon, Eastern.....          | 55  | a | 65  |
| Lobsters, large.....          | 12½ | a | 16  |
| Lobsters, medium.....         | 12½ | a | 14  |
| Herrings, green.....          | 2   | a | 3   |
| Red snappers.....             | 10  | a | 12  |
| Mackerel, Spanish, large..... | 10  | a | 12½ |
| Mackerel, large, native.....  | 14  | a | 16  |
| Mackerel, medium, native..... | 6   | a | 8   |
| Shad, North River.....        | 22  | a | 25  |
| Shad, native, buck.....       | 10  | a | 12½ |
| Shad, Delaware, roes.....     | 17  | a | 20  |
| Soft crabs, large.....        | 1   | a | 76  |
| Soft crabs, medium.....       | 30  | a | 40  |
| Weakfish, green.....          | 4   | a | 6   |
| Sea bass.....                 | 3½  | a | 6   |
| Haddock.....                  | 4   | a | 8   |
| Kingfish, native.....         | 5   | a | 8   |
| Prawn.....                    | 65  | a | 80  |
| Porgies.....                  | 2   | a | 3   |
| Brook Trout.....              | 5   | a | 50  |
| Butterfish.....               | 5   | a | 7   |
| Flukes.....                   | 3   | a | 4   |
| Green turtles.....            | 10  | a | 18  |

## BUTTER.

Receipts last six days, 37,197 pkgs; previous six days, 34,874 pkgs. Notwithstanding the increase in the week's receipts, the heavy trading has caused quite an increase in prices. Throughout nearly the whole line quotations are raised, more particularly amongst the creamery grades. Many local jobbers were sadly in need of supplies at fractionally lower figures, wherein a slight profit might be made, but the commission men remained firm in their prices and maintained a steady business at quoted figures. With extra creamery being sold firmly at 20c, other grades attained a similarly firm position and demand official quotation prices. We quote:

|                                   |                 |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| Creamery Western, extras, per lb. | a 30            |
| firsts                            | 19 a 19 1/4     |
| seconds                           | 18 a 18 1/4     |
| thirds                            | 16 a 17 1/4     |
| State, extra                      | 19 a 20         |
| firsts                            | 19 a 19 1/4     |
| thirds to seconds                 | 18 a 18 1/4     |
| State Dairy Welsh rubs, extras    | 18 1/4 a 19     |
| firsts                            | 17 1/2 a 18     |
| seconds                           | 17 a 17 1/2     |
| thirds                            | 16 1/2 a 17     |
| Western imitation creamery, fancy | 17 a 17 1/4     |
| firsts                            | 16 1/2 a 17     |
| lower grades                      | 14 1/2 a 15 1/2 |
| factory, firsts                   | 13 a 14 1/4     |
| lower grades                      | 12 a 13 1/4     |
| Rolls, common to prime            | 11 a 12         |
| Renovated butter, fancy           | 11 a 12         |
| common to prime                   | 10 1/2 a 11 1/2 |
| Old creamery                      | 11 a 12         |
| Old Western factory               | 10 1/2 a 11 1/2 |

## CHEESE.

Receipts last six days, 23,458 boxes; previous six days, 27,044 boxes. Though the receipts are several thousand boxes the past week over the previous week, the neglect of buyers, combined with a somewhat lower quality, has caused prices to recede. In a few instances a premium has been paid for exceptional quality, advice having been received that few good grades need be expected the next few days. Some Northern white have gone over the trier at 10 1/4c, but the quantity was small and the quality excellent. Small cheese displayed irregularity in quality and price, though home trade shows some instances of demand. Skims have a moderate demand for the best grades and have remained steady. We quote:

|  |                 |
|--|-----------------|
| State full cream colored, large, 48-lb.  | a 10 1/4        |
| white                                    | a 10 1/4        |
| large, fair to good                      | 9 1/4 a 10      |
| small, finest                            | 9 a 9 1/4       |
| good                                     | 8 1/2 a 9 1/4   |
| poor to fair                             | 8 a 8 1/2       |
| light skims small, choice                | 6 1/2 a 7       |
| large                                    | 6 a 6 1/2       |
| part skims, small prime                  | 5 a 5 1/2       |
| large                                    | 4 a 5 1/2       |
| fair to good                             | 4 a 4 1/2       |
| common                                   | 3 1/2 a 4       |
| Full skims                               | 1 a 1 1/4       |
| State, full cream, small, colored, fancy | 12 a 12 1/4     |
| white, fancy                             | 11 a 12         |
| large white, fancy                       | 11 a 11 1/4     |
| choice                                   | 10 1/2 a 10 3/4 |
| good to prime                            | 10 a 10 1/2     |
| common to fair                           | 9 a 9 1/2       |

## EGGS.

Receipts last six days, 92,705 cases; previous six days, 71,419 cases. With the receipts for the past week fully one-fifth more than the previous week and the quality decidedly poor, there is little wonder that very sparse proportion of the deliveries sell at 12c. For the really fine Northern stock showing free from heat and light loss 12 1/4c has been obtained, but the general run have averaged from 11 to 11 1/4c. Southwestern are dragging heavily and the same may be said of the ungraded and Southern. Buyers are holding off and are nervous about large purchases. Many commission men are storing rather than sacrifice at prevailing quotations. We quote:

|  |             |
|--|-------------|
| Penn. and State, virgin, to fancy, per dozen | 12 1/4 a 13 |
| Western storage packed, extras               | a 12 1/4    |
| storage packed, firsts                       | a 12 1/4    |
| 7-c. packages, North's spec., gr. d. 12 1/4  | a 12 1/4    |
| ungr. d. 11 1/4                              | a 12        |
| So. Western, regular packed, graded          | a 11 1/4    |
| ungraded                                     | a 11        |
| Kentucky, good                               | a 11 1/4    |
| Ky., Tenn. and Va., fair quality             | a 11        |
| Southern, poor                               | a 10        |
| Western, fresh dirties, 30 doz. case         | 9 30 a 9 30 |
| checks, pr. 30-doz. case                     | 9 30 a 9 30 |
| Duck eggs, Baltimore, pr. doz.               | a 10        |
| Western per doz.                             | a 10        |
| Tenn. and V. mdia, per doz.                  | a 10        |
| other Southern, per doz.                     | a 10        |
| Core eggs per doz.                           | a 10        |

## THE FERTILIZER MARKET.

Quite a few sales of tankage made for summer and fall delivery. No demand as yet for

blood, which is considered too high in price. An inquiry in market for 300 tons blood for export at about 5 per cent. below asking prices. Some sales of dried fish scrap have been made for summer delivery at \$2.10 and 10, Baltimore freight, and wet acid scrap at \$1.85 per unit ammonia, and 35c per unit available phosphate acid, basis Baltimore freight.

## BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

|   |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| Bone meal, steamed, per ton   | \$20 50 a 21 00 |
| raw, per ton  | \$4 00 a 4 50   |
| Nitrate of soda, spot   | 2 1/2 a 1 1/2   |
| to arrive   | 1 75 a 2 00     |
| Bone black, spent, per ton  | 12 00 a 13 00   |
| Dried blood, New York, 12 1/2 per cent. ammonia                               | 2 10 a 2 15     |
| Dried blood, West, high gr. fine ground                                       | 2 20 a 2 25     |
| Tankage, 9 and 30 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago                                     | 18 50 a 19 00   |
| 9 and 30 " " "  | 14 50 a 15 00   |
| 7 and 30 " " "  | 11 00 a 11 50   |
| 6 and 35 " " "  | 13 00 a 13 50   |
| Garbage Tankage, f. o. b. New York  | 7 00 a 7 50     |
| Asotina, per unit, del. New York  | 3 35 a 3 40     |
| Fish scrap, wet (at factory), f. o. b. 3000lb                                 | 10 50 a 11 00   |
| Fish scrap, dried   | 21 00 a 21 50   |
| Sulphate ammonia, gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.                             | 2 90 a 2 92 1/2 |
| spot  | 2 92 a 2 98     |
| Sulphate ammonia, bone, per 100 lbs.  | 2 85 a 2 90     |
| South Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston    | 6 00 a 7 75     |
| South Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,400 lbs. | 3 90 a 4 00     |
| The same, dried   | 4 25 a 4 50     |

## FERTILISERS, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

|  |                     |
|--|---------------------|
| Kainit, shipment, per 2,410 lbs.   | 8 70 a 8 90         |
| Kainit, o. c. store, in bulk   | 9 60 a 10 65        |
| Kiesorit, future shipments   | 7 00 a 7 25         |
| Muriate potash, 80 per cent., fat shp't ex store   | 1 75 a 1 85         |
| Double manure salt (48 a 19 per cent. less than 2 1/2 percent chlorine), to arrive, per lb. (basis 48 per cent.) | 1 01 a 1 13         |
| The same, spot   | 1 08 a 1 20         |
| Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90 per cent.)  | 1 99 1/2 a 2 08 1/2 |
| Sylvinit, 21 a 30 per cent., per unit, S. P.   | 36 1/4 a 37         |

## BALTIMORE FERTILIZER MARKET.

A fair business has been done the past week in ammoniates, with prices somewhat easier. We quote: Crushed tankage, 10 1/4 and 15 per cent, \$20.50@21.00 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 9 1/4 and 18 per cent., \$19.50@20.00 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 9 and 20 per cent., \$17.00@17.50 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 8 and 20 per cent., \$15.50@16.00 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; concentrated tankage, \$1.92 1/4@1.95 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; ground blood, \$2.05 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; hoofmeal, \$2.00@2.05 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 9 and 20 per cent., \$2.15@2.20 and 10 c. a. f. Baltimore. Foreign sulphate of ammonia, \$2.95@2.97 1/2 c. i. f. New York and Baltimore. Domestic about \$2.85 f. o. b. Boston. Spot nitrate of soda in New York \$1.80, Baltimore about \$1.90.

## CHEMICALS AND SOAPMAKERS' SUPPLIES.

|  |  |
|--|--|
| 74 pr. ct. Caustic soda, \$2.15-\$2.20 for 60 pr. ct.                      |  |
| 76 pr. ct. Caustic soda, \$2.20-\$2.25 for 60 pr. ct.                      |  |
| 60 pr. ct. Caustic soda, \$2.30 per 100 lbs.                               |  |
| 90 pr. ct. Powdered caustic soda, 3 1/4 c. lb.                             |  |
| 58 pr. ct. Pure alkali, 1 1/4 for 48 pr. ct.                               |  |
| 48 pr. ct. Soda ash, \$1.20 per 100 lbs.                                   |  |
| Borax, 7 1/2 c. lb.  |  |
| Talc, 1 1/2 c. lb.   |  |
| Palm oil, 6 1/2 c. lb.   |  |
| Green olive oil, 60-65c. gallon.   |  |
| Green olive oil, foots, 6 1/2 c. lb.                                       |  |
| Yellow olive oil, 65-70c. gallon.  |  |
| Ceylon coconut oil, 5 1/2 c. lb.   |  |
| Cuban coconut oil, 5 1/2 c. lb.  |  |
| Cottonseed oil, 37-38c. gallon.  |  |
| Rosin: M., \$2.00; N., \$2.80; W.G., \$3.00; W.W., \$3.25—all per 280 lbs. |  |

## BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

|                       |                     |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| Fresh Beef Tongue     | 55 to 65c. a piece. |
| Calves' head, scalded | 30 to 40c. a piece. |
| Sweet breads, veal    | 25 to 30c. a pair.  |
| Sweet breads, beef    | 15 to 25c. a pair.  |
| Calves' livers        | 25 to 50c. a piece. |
| Beef kidneys          | 8 to 10c. a piece.  |
| Mutton kidneys        | 3c. a piece.        |
| Livers, beef          | 40 to 60c. a piece. |
| Oxtails               | 8 to 10c. a piece.  |
| Hearts, beef          | 10 to 20c. a piece. |
| Rolls, beef           | 11c. a lb.          |
| Tenderloins, beef     | 20 to 25c. a lb.    |
| Lamb's fries          | 8 to 10c. a pair.   |

## BONES, HOOF, HAIR AND HORNS.

|   |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| Round shin bones, av. 58-60 lbs., per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs. | \$60 00         |
| Flat shin bones, av. 42 lbs., per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.     | 40 00           |
| Thigh bones, av. 80-85 lbs., per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.      | 80 00           |
| Hoofs   | 25 00           |
| Horns, 7 1/2 oz. and over, steers, 1st quality                  | \$162 50-222 20 |

## BUTCHERS' FAT.

|                       |         |
|-----------------------|---------|
| Ordinary shop fat     | a 2 1/4 |
| Suet, fresh and heavy | a 4 1/4 |
| Shop bones, per cwt.  | 30      |

## GREEN CALFSKINS.

|                                    |      |
|------------------------------------|------|
| No. 1 Skins                        | 19   |
| No. 2 Skins                        | 16   |
| No. 1 Buttermilk Skins             | 14   |
| No. 2 Buttermilk Skins             | 12   |
| Heavy No. 1 Kips, 18 lbs. and over | 2.50 |
| Heavy No. 2 Kips, 18 lbs. and over | 2.25 |
| Light No. 1 Kips, 14 to 18 lbs.    | 2.15 |
| Light No. 2 Kips, 14 to 18 lbs.    | 1.90 |
| Branded Kips, heavy                | 1.50 |
| Light Branded Kips                 | 1.25 |
| Kips, Ticks, heavy                 | 1.75 |
| Kips, Ticks, light                 | 1.50 |
| Branded C. S.                      | 75   |
| Bobs or deacons                    | 30   |

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

|   |           |
|---|-----------|
| Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle               | 70        |
| Sheep, imp., wide, per keg, 50 bundles      | \$35.00   |
| Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle             | 50        |
| Sheep, imp., per bundle med.                | 46        |
| Sheep, imp., per bundle, narrow             | 34        |
| Hog, American, top, per lb.                 | 38        |
| Hog, Amer., bbls., per lb., free of salt    | 40        |
| Hog, American, 1/2 bbls., per lb.           | 40        |
| Hog, Amer., kegs, per lb., free of salt     | 38        |
| Beef guts, rounds, per set, f. o. b. N. Y.  | 10        |
| Beef guts, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chic.  | 9 1/4     |
| Beef guts, rounds, per lb.                  | 2 a 3     |
| Beef guts, bungs, piece, f. o. b. N. Y.     | 10        |
| Beef guts, bungs, piece, f. o. b. Chic.     | a 9 1/4   |
| Beef guts, bungs, per lb.                   | a 6       |
| Beef guts, middles, per set, f. o. b. N. Y. | a 50      |
| Beef guts, middles, per set, f. o. b. Chic. | 48        |
| Beef guts, middles, per lb.                 | 8 a 9     |
| Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 1's           | 5 1/2     |
| Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 2's           | 3 a 4 1/2 |
| Russian rings                               | 12 a 20   |

## SPICES.

|                       | Whole. | Ground. |
|-----------------------|--------|---------|
| Pepper, Sing. Black   | 13 1/2 | 14 1/2  |
| Pepper, Sing. White   | 20     | 21      |
| Pepper, Penang, White | 18 1/2 | 19      |
| Pepper, Red Zanzibar  | 14     | 18      |
| Pepper, Shot          | 15     | 15      |
| Allspice              | 8 1/2  | 10      |
| Coriander             | 4      | 6       |
| Cloves                | 12     | 15      |
| Mace                  | 12     | 45      |
| Nutmegs, 110's        | 30     | 35      |
| Ginger, Jamaica       | 16     | 20      |
| Ginger, African       | 7      | 11      |
| Sage Leaf             | 9      | 12      |
| Sage Rubbed           | 12     | 12      |
| Marjoram              | 25     | 28      |

## SALTPETRE.

|                    |       |         |
|--------------------|-------|---------|
| Crude              | 3.00  | a 3.05  |
| Refined—Granulated | 4 1/4 | a 4 1/2 |
| Crystals           | 4 1/4 | a 5     |
| Powdered           | 4 1/4 | a 5     |

## THE GLUE MARKET.

|             |         |
|-------------|---------|
| A extra     | 22      |
| 1 extra     | 18 1/2c |
| 1X          | 17 1/2c |
| 1X moulding | 16 1/2c |
| 1X          | 16c     |
| 1 1/4       | 15 1/2c |
| 1 1/2       | 14 1/2c |
| 1 3/4       | 13 1/2c |
| 1 1/2       | 13c     |
| 1 1/4       | 12c     |
| 1 1/2       | 11c     |
| 2           | 10c     |

## OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

The oleo oil market has been quiet this week. But little business has been done, and the outlook at the moment not encouraging, in view of the large supply of dairy butter which now comes to the European market, and for that reason oleo oil will probably see no improvement between now and the latter part of the summer. The business in neutral lard is very quiet, and hardly anything doing at the moment. Butter oil is wanted by Europe, but they have not yet come up to our prices, except for small quantities.

## Liverpool Markets.

Liverpool, May 18.—Closing.—Beef—Dull; extra India mess, 80s.; prime mess, 73s. 9d. Pork—Dull; prime mess Western, 66s. 3d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs., firm, 48s. Lard—Prime Western in tierces dull 36s.; American refined in pails steady, 38s. Bacon—Firm; Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lbs., 44s.; short rib, 18 to 22 lbs., 41s. 6d.; long clear middles light, 30 to 35 lbs., 41s. 6d.; long clear middles heavy, 35 to 40 lbs., 41s.; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lbs., 37s. 6d.; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs., 40s. 6d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lbs., firm, 36s. 6d. Butter—Finest and good United States, nominal. Cheese—Steady; finest American white and colored, 5 1/2s. Tallow—Dull; prime city, 25s. 6d.; Australian in London, 47s. 6d. Cottonseed oil—Hull refined May-August dull, 23s. 3d.



# Retail Department

## LESSONS OF A BUTCHER SHOP IN CHINA.

For some time the Mongolians at Shanghai and other Chinese ports have been selling meat "likee Melican man. Sallee short weight, givvee littee piece flee catchem trade allee samee; fool in nicee Chinese way." True.

A correspondent sends the following cheerful account of the competition between the Shanghai Meat Supply Association (white) and the local Chinese:

"When Shanghai did not have a properly superintended butcher's shop, everybody cried that it should have. Now that it has nobody seems to care to patronize it. The ladies of Shanghai should see that their stewards get the meat at the foreign shop. I can see why the cooks do not purchase at the foreign stall. They do not get the squeeze or cumshaw which the native butchers allow them. This is the real key to the solution why our native servants prefer to buy at the unsanitary stalls, where microbes congregate. Our ladies should one morning go to the Chinese shops and see for themselves their condition, then they will insist that their beef, etc., should be got elsewhere. Another point brought out by the chairman is the difficulty of collecting money due to the company. Why should such a state of affairs exist. Surely it is the first duty of every householder to see that bills for food-stuff are to be paid first. It is not to be wondered that the company finds its future success so far away. It would be a pity that the association should find it necessary to liquidate for then we shall be at the mercy of the natives who will not forget to benefit themselves."

The same old canker, the credit system. The Mongolian understands human nature as well as he does meat and his business so he succeeds. Strange that no one thinks of asking him for credit. He finds that liberal presents and gratuities to cash customers is a cheaper and a simpler method of discount than the Anglo-Saxon way of a rake-off from the books in the form of dead accounts planted there by the inevitable dead beat, a product of the credit system. Besides, the Chinaman's cash system is a safer one even with the small net expense of gifts and where the system of weights are honest and full.

This hint is commended to American marketmen with compound interest and with an extra nudge. The follower of Confucius is a philosopher of human nature and never lost money at his trade game.

## WANT NO BUTCHER PREACHER.

The good Methodists at Mingo Junction, O., are tangled up in quite a sensational church row. The Rev. O. D. McKeever, their partly beloved pastor, is a butcher. The spiritual souls think that beef and blood are too intensely earthly for pulpit dreams. He preached on Sunday and sold meat in his butcher shop on week days. The congregation paid him very poorly for both his sermons and his meat. They refused to increase his meagre salary while asking him to give up his little market business. He became disgusted and sent in an "ill health" letter of resignation as preacher, but continues to sling a lusty meat axe into carcass stuff for his half of the faithful. The market is now doing a better business for the flock feel that they swapped a half a preacher for a whole butcher. "Old Nick" always owns half a church.

## SWIFT AND COMPANY'S OPENING IN NEW YORK.

The New York Abattoir, as it is called, formerly the Eastmans plant, at the foot of West Fifty-ninth Street, New York City, was formally opened by Swift and Company, the new proprietors, on Wednesday. There was no pomp nor ostentation.

The cold storage facilities at Swift's new plant are among the finest and most complete in the world. In the plant are, all told, nearly 1,000,000 cubic feet of refrigerating space, with a capacity for 5,000 carcasses of beef and 2,000 head of sheep, lambs and calves—a veritable cattle and sheep ranch of refrigerated stuff.

Swift and Company's New York abattoir is a splendidly equipped and conveniently appointed establishment. The executive offices on the second floor are light, airy and comfortable. Conveniently to the right of these offices is the telephone, presided over by Swift's "central," who does the "switching" for the various departments all over the plant, as well as the city branches of the company, while the telegraph office is also located here, connecting the plant with any of its sister plants or branches without loss of time.

The canning department, occupying about 200 square feet, is located on the first floor. Here are made extracts and are put up the delicious canned products. They manufacture their own cans on the premises. This department alone will give a maximum employment to 100 persons. Nearby is the hardware store, which is complete in every detail for the use of the plant.

The laundry adjoins the canning rooms. Everything at the Swift plant has a look of cleanliness about it. So the laundry is in keeping with this spirit. Near this room the bags which enclose the choice carcasses of beef are made. There are a number of sewing machines, all run by electricity. The capacity is 800 to 1,000 bags per day, including folding and packing.

Swift and Company look after the comfort of their patrons by running a bus from Fifty-ninth street and Ninth avenue down the hill to the plant.

The building is a great structure, three stories high in some parts, two stories in others. It occupies the entire block from Fifty-eighth to Fifty-ninth street, on Eleventh avenue, and runs back to Twelfth avenue, a distance of about 900 feet, or over a seventh of a mile. The whole building is of brick and painted white. The machinery with which the building is equipped is modern and up-to-date.

The provision department is on the first floor. Here are the choice hams, bacon, etc., and here is a popular spot for the delicatessen dealer. The salesroom is near at hand, convenient for the butcher to make his purchases. The cutting room is in this vicinity also, where choice cuts are prepared for

butchers and dealers who make a specialty of hotel and high-class trade. The entire basement of the plant is given over to the curing of beef, casings, hides, etc.

There are the fertilizer and the bone departments also, both of which are well equipped. It all emphasizes the value of the by-product in the packing and slaughtering business. What was wasted and thought to be of no use is now a valuable article of commerce.

The oil department is an industry in itself. It is called the oil factory. It is on the second floor. Everything is as clean as a pin. The cars which hold the tallow and fat are all galvanized and clean. Upstairs is the oleo oil department, where the temperature is about 165 degrees Fahrenheit.

Swift and Company are now daily killing at this New York abattoir cattle, sheep, lambs and calves. They killed for the first on Sunday last, when some fine cattle were put through. The killing beds have a capacity for the slaughtering of 1,200 cattle per day, and of small stock a proportionately large number. The killing of cattle is done by both the Kosher process—cutting the throat of the animal—and the other process of stunning and bleeding.

Swift and Company have acres of cattle and small stock sheds, where the stock are fed, watered and bedded if they arrive at an inopportune time for slaughter.

The company also has a steam barge and lighter to facilitate the loading and unloading of stock and stuff.

The company has large stables at Sixtieth street for the accommodation of its number of horses and wagons. Its blacksmithing and repair shops are located at the northeast corner of Fifty-eighth street and Eleventh avenue.

Enough has been said to give one an idea of the magnitude of Swift's big New York acquisition. It will be able to give employment to one thousand people—a whole regiment.

The opening, Wednesday last, of Swift and Company's New York abattoir marks an epoch in the history of the New York trade. That the future is rosy and full of success seems certain.

## Business Changes.

J. C. Detweiler, whose meat market was recently burned out at Middletown, Pa., has taken temporary quarters at Catharine street, of that city. He has put in an interim refrigerator.

T. Countryman has bought the meat market lately run by H. Rohde at Constantia, N. Y.

G. M. Huse, of Boston, Mass., has disposed of his provision store at Roxbury, of that State. He has bought a provision store in Somerville, Mass.

Henry De Rango, the proprietor of the meat market at Westmoreland, N. Y., has closed it, and moved to Utica, N. Y.

## New Shops.

C. S. Russell has opened his meat market at Knoxville, Ill. It will be run in connection with his grocery and provision lines.

The departure of the marketman at Westmoreland and the consequent closing of the only meat market there leaves a good opening for a retail business.

John Thomson has opened his new meat market at 19 South Main street, Asbury Park, N. J.

A new meat market has been opened in Burnside, Conn., at the old stand of Du Bois Caverly.

## A. LESTER HEYER

CURER, SMOKER AND PACKER

High Grade Hog and Beef Products, Mild Cured Ox Tongues, Breakfast Bacon, Hams, Etc.

LARD REFINER

318 and 320 East 39th St., NEW YORK CITY

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER HOUSE

### THE CLASS IN MEAT.

On the racks behind the lecture table hung a carcass each of beef, mutton, lamb, veal and pork. Next to the fluent speaker, but just in his rear, stood three of the most expert meat cutters in Webber's noted Harlem packinghouse, the biggest retail market in the world. They were aproned in faultless white, with keen blades in their hands. Just in front of the lecturer sat the earnest but pretty faces of the pupils of the "Maine" school, one of New York's noted schools for ladies. They sat there in a semi-circle of chairs, ranged in rows toward the northern wall of the commodious demonstration hall. In their hands were held pencils upon open scratch books, which denoted their purpose. Ranged out beyond and running slightly to the rear of them were a slightly curved line of "subject" tables to hold the cuts as they finished illustrating their part of the important subject.

With a pleasant smile, C. O'Connor took in the situation, made a few pleasant remarks about Mr. Webber's honest purposes and original ideas, and then swept his wand to the rear, saying: "Fore quarter of beef." At the sound of the word "beef" the quarter fell upon the dissecting table.

The staff of men fell to work upon it, and dissected it as Mr. O'Connor called off and explained the many market cuts, their uses, how best cooked and for what purposes, also the usual prices paid for them "downstairs in the market." Summing up the whole three hours' careful lecture for the sake of space, the young ladies found the following memoranda in their lecture notes:

A forequarter of beef is cut into two parts in the market by the beef carcass dissector. First is the rack, consisting of set of ribs and the chuck. The ribs are cut up as follows: First and second cut prime rib for standing or rolled roast; sixth and seventh ribs into prime standing roast; eighth rib cut to show sign of blade only on one side, which some butchers sell for prime rib; ninth rib is chuck roast. The expert cut this chuck roast into oven and pot roasts; boneless chuck steak and chuck roasts were cut free of bone and made into top and lower Saratoga roasts—the lower cut being the eye or more tender part, and, so cut, resembles somewhat a porterhouse rolled roast. This was a novel feature of the cutting of the meat; chuck, soup and stewing pieces were now cut from the quarter, and their nutritious value explained. The navel and brisket pieces were then deftly cut from the carcass. These were for corning; the plate was now cut for corning, also for soup and pot roasts. Then the expert dissectors swiftly separated the meat from the shoulder as follows: The cross rib was cut into steaks, oven and pot roasts; the meat was then taken from the shoulder bone, to be used for soup and stewing pieces, the bone being cut up also for soup purposes.

The hindquarter of the beef then took its

turn on the table, and went into counter pieces as per the following schedule: The hindquarter was first cut in half, and then subsequently divided as under: The round-flesh of the leg was taken off and cut into top and bottom round. Then the rump and flank steak were separated and explained. The other half of the leg, consisting of the loin of beef, was cut into top sirloin steaks and roasts, short cut sirloins, round bone sirloin steaks, flat bone steaks, hip bone steaks, boneless sirloin steaks, porterhouse roasts and steaks, cuts of a la mode top round, bottom rounds for corning and pot roasts. The rump was cut into sirloin and end cuts for corning. The flank was cut into flank steaks flat, rolled flank steaks for pot roasts or for corning, etc. The lecturer lucidly explained the mysteries and cooking uses of flank fat, kidney suet and the uses of the kidney in culinary economy. By the time he elucidated each cut of the beef from a market and a kitchen standpoint the young ladies looked surprised, pleased and showed a hunger for more of such interesting educational talk. This was supplied in the explanations of the cuts of other animals.

Sheep and lambs engaged the attention of Mr. O'Connor and his interested class for a while. By the time this part of the demonstration was through with the future housekeepers learned that a mutton carcass was cut up as follows: The fore and hind quarters were first separated. Then came the cutting out of the legs, loins, saddles, neck and racks. The class witnessed a neat transformation of loin chops into French and English chops. A crown lamb roast was also made. This the students pronounced a pretty work of art which made you hungry to behold.

There not being time for both a cutting of hog and veal, a veal carcass came upon the demonstrator's table as the more interesting of the two animals. This is the veal season and this meat is now at its best, is plentiful and cheap. The best work of this demonstration was the skill of producing from a shoulder a boneless roast for stuffing. Then rump end loin roasts were cut. Following this the lecturer showed how a kidney end loin roast of veal was cut; also fillets of veal, veal cutlets, loin veal chops, veal croquettes, breast of veal with pocket, necks and racks for stewing and pot pie, knuckle for soup and stock.

As a fitting conclusion to so useful and valuable a talk upon a matter so vital to domestic economy Mr. O'Connor explained how, why and when to buy meats so as to buy the most economical and for the most useful purpose. The exhibit was an intelligent illustration of these points. Richard Webber, Jr., and Willie Webber, the two brainy and courteous sons of the proprietor of the Harlem Packinghouse, attended and gave every assistance through a staff of help which the exigencies of the occasion needed. The young ladies expressed their pleasure and surprise and some of them would liked to have coaxed Mr. O'Connor into the lecture hall of their college at One Hundred and Twentieth street and Riverside so that they could call encore!

\*\* George Holodyak, the butcher at Clinton street, Yonkers, N. Y., has bought a brick building at the corner of Riverdale avenue and Washington street. Mr. Holodyak purposes putting in a provision and grocery business in connection with his meat market.

\*\* W. E. Miller, of the Armour Packing Company, Kansas City, was in New York city during the week on an Eastern tour of inspection.

\*\* D. J. Haley, of Troy, N. Y., was in Brooklyn last week in connection with the password and grip business out at Flushing, L. I.

\*\* The Marlborough Market opened for business last Saturday at 1312 Boston road, Bronx, with a fine line of meats, poultry and game. Tasty and useful souvenirs were presented to purchasers. This well-equipped market is owned by Chr. Hummel & Son.

\*\* The butcher shop of L. Greenwald, of Boston road, in the Bronx, was recently slightly damaged by fire. The damage was quickly repaired, and Mr. Greenwald is now doing his accustomed rushing business. His enterprise seems to be giving the "green eye" to some of his neighbors.

\*\* R. T. Millemann, the veteran marketman of Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y., is brushing right up to the front line. He seems to do a good business in that competing district.

\*\* Sol Haas, the hustling butcher who owns the big market at Thirty-sixth street and Second Avenue, New York city, had a lot of new canvas banners painted and swung in front of his market when a small sized gale whipped around the corner and snatched things about a bit. Haas simply smiled for he knew a customer couldn't miss seeing the fine fresh meat and poultry in the windows which were worth the time of walking in to price and look at.

\*\* Albert Mengs, a butcher living at Blake avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., was held up by two milkmen in that borough last Friday and relieved of his money, etc. He was badly beaten up by the two. His wounded head was bandaged in the hospital.

\*\* The well stocked provision and grocery store at Port Monmouth, N. J., was destroyed by fire on Monday afternoon. The loss is about \$5,000.

\*\* Henry Honig, of 78 Berry street, Brooklyn, N. Y., had his leg broken by a wagon of Samuel Baaron, dealer in butchers' supplies, of 300 Flushing avenue. The accident occurred at the intersection of Jackson and Leonard streets.

\*\* J. Conover Johnston, who, for fourteen years ran a successful meat market at Oakhurst, N. J., has sold out his business to Charles Smith. Mr. Johnston will devote his time to his real estate interests.

\*\* Kaufmann & Straus, the import and beef men at Fortieth street and Eleventh avenue, are now able to regularly supply their trade. They are about over the effects of the recent explosion next to them.

**CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS** Messrs. B. HELLER & Co., Chicago.—We have analyzed and tested your Zanzibar Carbon and have found the same to be free from any injurious substances and also to be well adapted for the purposes for which you recommend it. We therefore do not hesitate to endorse the use of same to the meat and provision trades. Yours, very truly,

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER ANALYTICAL LABORATORY,  
Official Chemists to the New York Produce Exchange,  
H. E. STURCKE, Ph.D., Chief Chemist.  
New York, Aug. 14TH,  
1896.



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249-253 S. JEFFERSON ST., CHICAGO, ILL.



## Mortgages, Bills of Sale and Business Record

### Butcher, Fish and Oyster Fixtures.

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been recorded up to Friday, May 18, 1900.

#### BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

##### Mortgages.

|   |       |
|---|-------|
| J. Daiziger, 31 St. Marks pl., to E. Diamond (filed May 12).....    | \$100 |
| H. Feld, 51 Columbia, to E. Diamond (filed May 12).....             | 130   |
| W. F. Reizi, 100 E. 118th st., to F. Sheefbreck (filed May 15)..... | 450   |
| Sophia Simon, 132 Park ave., to R. Kactwasser (filed May 16).....   | 750   |
| A. Wigderwitz, 65 Rivington st., to H. Brand (filed May 17).....    | 75    |

##### Bills of Sale.

|   |       |
|---|-------|
| E. Bock to O. D. Spugil (filed May 12).....                         | \$130 |
| D. Warnker, 450 Lenox, to John H. Warnker (filed May 14).....       | 400   |
| F. Reichheimer, 1683 2d ave., to C. Heim (filed May 15).....        | 100   |
| Albert Brucker, 403 W. 33d st., to Jos. Brucker (filed May 17)..... | 1     |

#### BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

##### Mortgages.

|  |      |
|--|------|
| Frederick Grafenstein, 56th st. nr. 8th ave., to Daniel Lee, cows (filed May 15).....  | \$85 |
| S. Frank, 208 Broadway, to National Cash Register Co. (filed May 16)....               | 270  |
| Aaron Rosener, Hemlock st. nr. Vienna ave., to Jacob Spanier, cows (filed May 16)..... | 300  |

##### Bills of Sale.

|  |      |
|--|------|
| Prall, Wm., 201 Chauncey ave., to Charles Fromme (filed May 14)..... | Nom. |
|--|------|

### Grocer, Delicatessen, Hotel and Restaurant Fixtures.

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been recorded up to Friday, May 18, 1900.

#### BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

##### Mortgages.

|  |       |
|--|-------|
| Nathan Wolf, 36 E. 8th st., to M. Levin (filed May 11).....          | \$125 |
| Paula Beer, 184 Greenwich st., to R. Fleischman (filed May 14).....  | 400   |
| Emila Teichner, 211 E. Houston st., to M. Terker (filed May 14)..... | 500   |
| I. Silverstein, 97 Park Row, to N. Frank (filed May 15).....         | 500   |
| W. Dralle, 1241 Lexington ave., to J. Steyman (filed May 15).....    | 600   |
| Chas. Lykke, 538 Grand st., to C. Holland (filed May 16).....        | 3,000 |
| R. & L. Morgemoto, 96 E. 4th st., to J. Sapiro (filed May 17).....   | 42    |

|  |     |
|--|-----|
| Cornelius Zay, 44 E. 9th st., to L. Barth (filed May 17).....      | 55  |
| Pohl & Barabos, 126 2d ave., to L. Barth (filed May 17).....       | 800 |
| Mary Buhrman, 509 Lenox ave., to Smith & Sells (filed May 17)..... | 278 |
| Mary Buhrman, 509 Lenox ave., to Smith & Sells (filed May 17)..... | 278 |

##### Bills of Sale.

|  |       |
|--|-------|
| C. J. D. Walter, 365 11th st., to J. F. Walter (filed May 12).....       | \$850 |
| Jos. Gruber, 127 4th ave., to H. A. Gruber (filed May 12).....           | 1     |
| Max Wolf, 1698 3d ave., to D. H. & L. Goldsmith (filed May 15).....      | 625   |
| Hy Schlabsky, 225 Rivington st., to H. Last (filed May 15).....          | 283   |
| J. F. Bruning, 146 W. 23d st., to W. P. Baker Co. (filed May 15).....    | 1     |
| V. Iatalese, 185 1/2 Heaster st., to N. & C. Ferrara (filed May 15)..... | 300   |
| F. M. Cascioli, 186 Mulberry st., to F. Einliano (filed May 16).....     | 160   |
| L. Rosenbaum, 1742 Madison ave., to L. Neagan (filed May 17).....        | 1     |
| E. A. Jacobs, 2111 3d ave., to M. Schwarz (filed May 17).....            | 700   |

#### BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

##### Mortgages.

|   |         |
|---|---------|
| Rose G. Smith, Wm. H. Croes, at 1252 Bedford ave., to Theo. F. Slater (filed May 11)..... | \$5,160 |
| John & Christian Klippert, 344 Central ave., to Miller & Gans (filed May 11).....         | 150     |
| Hyman Friedman, 402 Osborn st., to Emma Rothschild (filed May 14)....                     | 150     |
| Colman Rubin, 167 Gwinnett st., to Fannie Feldman (filed May 15).....                     | 60      |
| Shosuke Tanaka, Toshiyuko Moto, 223 Sands st., to Louis Weill (filed May 15).....         | 300     |
| Frederick Van Hallen, 101 Reid ave., to Fredk. B. Gottschen (filed May 15).....           | 250     |
| Christine Bohock, 1982 Fulton st., to Robert Hill (filed May 16).....                     | 150     |
| Domenice Cincotti, 1235 5th ave., to Santoro Cincotti (filed May 17).....                 | 200     |
| Joseph Rino, Rosma Lafino, 229 Johnson ave., to Aricello Simonetti (filed May 17).....    | 200     |

##### Bills of Sale.

|  |         |
|--|---------|
| Thos. F. Slater, 1252 Bedford ave., to Wm. H. Croissant (filed May 11).... | \$6,160 |
| Bernard Towlin, 436-438 Grand st., to Louis Towlin (filed May 15).....     | 600     |
| Fredk. A. Ecks, 663 Fulton st., to Joe Schilling (filed May 17).....       | 562     |
| John G. Ehlers, 37 Monteeth st., to John Doscher (filed May 18).....       | 500     |

### BUSINESS RECORD.

ARKANSAS.—John Cox, Sonoke, meat; Wm. Turner succeeds.

CONNECTICUT.—Kutz & Friedman, Hartford, meat, etc.; succeeded by H. Friedman.—G. S. Tracy & Co., Hartford, meat, etc.; succeeded by H. C. Tracy.—W. L. L. Spencer, Lebanon, meat, etc.; offering business for sale.—Fred Tinkham, Rockville, fish market; offering compromise.—Wadhams & Welch, Torrington, meat market; succeeded by W. H. Welch.—D. J. Cashman, Wallingford, meat; removed to New Britain.

ILLINOIS.—Richardson & Desmond, Chicago, meat, etc.; discontinued.—Brown & Bowles, Taylorville, meat, etc.; sold out.

INDIANA.—Victor Swanfelt, Elwood, meat; r. e. mtge \$600.—Wm. Elwarner, Indianapolis, meat, etc.; r. e. mtge \$700.

MAINE.—Ramadell & Avery, Jonesport, retail provisions; sold out.—H. W. Joyce, Swans Island, fish packer; mtged r. e. \$800.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Geo. F. Allen, Beverly, provisions; failed.—E. C. Hussey, Beverly, provisions; assigned.—H. C. Brightman, New Bedford, prov., etc.; assigned.—F. Rowan, N. Billerica, prov., etc.; sold out.—C. F. Gibbs, Rockland, prov.; out of business.—A. O. Cahoon & Co., Swampscott, fish; out of business.—R. A. Moreau, Webster, meats; discontinued.—L. Dubrenil & Son, Worcester, meat, etc.; succeeded by Wm. L. Demers & Co.—H. J. Shine, Boston, fish; chtl mtge \$800.—F. P. Tyler, Boston, prov.; chtl mtge \$100 discharged.—T. F. Wheelen, Pride's Crossing, prov.; chtl mtge \$200.—Lewis & Stratton, Waltham, fish; chtl mtge \$500.

MICHIGAN.—Edward Miller, Lancer, meat; succeeded by B. C. Green.—D. S. Saunders, Niles, meat; sold out.—John Bliss, Niles, meat; chtl mtge \$150.

MONTANA.—Wm. Wakeham, Hamilton, meat; sold out.

NEBRASKA.—J. Klein & Bro., S. Auburn, meats; succeeded by J. H. Radloff.—J. H. Gall, Wayne, meats; r. e. mtge \$1,000.

NEW JERSEY.—A. Kellers, Jersey City, meat; chtl mtge \$118.

OHIO.—A. Tendam, Hamilton, meats; out of business.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Munnell & Moore, Mercer, meat; T. Moore succeeds.—W. J. Tomer, Pittsburgh, butcher; dead.—L. M. Kehler, Locust Dale, butcher; judgt \$1,700.

UTAH.—W. W. Moody, Desert, meat; closed.

WEST VIRGINIA.—Duvall & Harm, Fairmont, butchers; out of business.

WISCONSIN.—John Duckhart, Menasha, meat; deed \$300.—B. R. Ferzlaff, Sheboygan, meat; warranty deed, \$1,000.

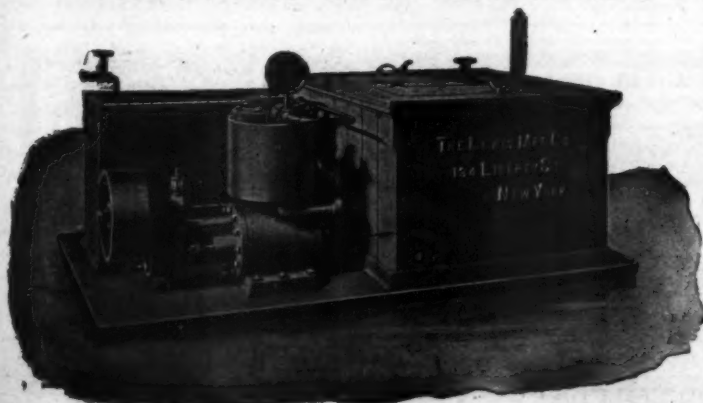
\*\* A case was tried on Tuesday in the Adams Street Court, Brooklyn. It was an interesting case of the retail butchers of that borough of New York City against a department store. It would be interesting reading—a full report of it would—for the trade and the public. We have been promised a full report of it.

\*\* Clifford, Harper & Co. have been granted a license to do a butcher and market business at North Brookfield, Mass. The permit is a selectmen's license.

\*\* A big fire at Camden, N. J., on Sunday cleaned out the Farmers' Market House at Fifth and Federal streets, and about \$150,000 worth of surrounding property.

\*\* A careless wheelman run down old Mr. James S. Guyon, an 81 year old retired meat man, who lives with his daughter at 312 West Forty-fifth street. The accident happened at Forty-eighth street and Eighth avenue Sunday night. The aged man's wounds were dressed at Roosevelt Hospital. His thigh was broken.

## THE PORTABLE ICE MACHINE



Makes 500 to 600 pounds of Ice  
in 24 hours with 1 1/2 H. P.  
Requires no engineers. Is shipped all  
set up, ready to operate, except power.

PRICE, \$450.00.

For Catalogue, address

**THE LEWIS MFG. CO.,**

Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers,

Havemeyer Building. NEW YORK, U. S. A.

## AMONG THE ASSOCIATIONS.

The Montreal (Can.) Butchers' Association last week elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

Hon. presidents, Messrs. Ed. Leduc, M. Lambe and J. B. Bourassa; president, H. W. Laroau; first vice-president, Henry Masterman; second vice-president, Prosper Monette; secretary, Alfred Leduc; assistant secretary, Arthur Leduc; treasurer, H. Poitras; assistant treasurer, Ephrem Renaud; corresponding secretary, Isaac Daoust; commissioners, Messrs. John Lawrence, A. Leclerc; auditors, Messrs. W. A. Harper, Arthur Pare, P. Bedard.

The Retail Butchers' Association, of Flushing, L. I., has taken in more territory and joined the State association. The association has only 27 members.

The Buffalo Retail Butchers' Early Closing and Business Association, of Buffalo, N. Y., has begun an active campaign against those meat markets which close after 7 p. m., except Saturday. The organization last week elected the following officers for the next year:

F. C. Letts, president; G. Ullrich, vice-president; William Ferrick, secretary; F. Jacobs, treasurer. The president and vice-president were made a committee to find new quarters for the association.

The Retail Butchers' Association of Wilkesbarre, Pa., became brotherly and chummy last week and invited the members of the Scranton, Pa., association down to a delightful banquet in the parlors of John Bauman's restaurant at South Main street, of that city. President John Anderson, of the Wilkesbarre association, acted as chief host and toastmaster for his organization. The elaborate menu, the toasts and the songs filled in a pleasant and very enjoyable evening. There were present of the Wilkesbarre association:

President Joseph Anderson, Secretary John Wones, Treasurer Lewis Rotherhaus, Henry Wagner, John McVey, Anthony Toole, Frank Gross, Michael Uts, David Hoeschele, William Meier, Charles Dippe, John Morand.

Among the visitors from Scranton were:

President F. M. Aylsworth, Treasurer Joseph A. Moore, Secretary Joseph Embury, D. E. Marberger, William Trostle, Charles Armbrust, Fred Weissner, Fred Hugg, Julius Driband, George Hausrod, John Nauman, Henry Kehrlis, Michael Sporor, T. E. Carr, P. McNalley.

## A Popular Abattoir Man.

The admirers of Aaron Aron, the wholesale Brooklyn (N. Y.) butcher, who resides at 147 Lorimer street, Brooklyn, gave him a complimentary serenade prior to his departure, with his wife and daughter, Miss Hannah, for Europe last Friday on the Kaiser Friedrich. Mr. Aron's big abattoir is on Johnson avenue, Brooklyn. Among the guests at this pleasant au revoir party were:

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Kauffinger, Mr. and Mrs. John Reise, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Schwenn, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cohen, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Svensky, Captain and Mrs. Max Gabriel, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Smallburger, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Lazarus, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Emboff, Mr. and Mrs. Otto Graf, Mr. and Mrs. John Ossendorfer, Mr. and Mrs. Moses Wolf, Mr. and Mrs. Leopold Simon, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Heyman, Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Levy, Robert, Michael, Joseph and Francis Aron, Mr. and Mrs. John Kern, Mr. and Mrs. Morris Simon, George Stadthofer, Mr. and Mrs. Gimerath, Mr. and Mrs. L. Berger, Mr. and Mrs. Eberhardt and Mr. and Mrs. Matthew McDonald.

Mr. Aron and his family will return in September. They will take in the famous watering places on the Continent and the Paris Exposition while abroad.

\*\* Amount of meat seizures by the New York Board of Health inspectors for the week ending Wednesday, May 16: Beef, 4,200 lbs.; veal, 1,200 lbs.; hogs, 4,430 lbs.; poultry, 4,600; total, 14,430.

Chicago....  
.....Markets

## LARDS.

|                          |        |     |
|--------------------------|--------|-----|
| Choice, prime steam..... | 7.07 a | ... |
| Prime steam.....         | 7.00 a | ... |
| Neutral.....             | 7.87 a | ... |
| Compound.....            | 6.50 a | ... |

## STEARINES.

|                     |         |     |
|---------------------|---------|-----|
| Oleo-stearines..... | 7 1/4 a | ... |
|---------------------|---------|-----|

## OILS.

|                            |          |     |
|----------------------------|----------|-----|
| Lard oil, Extra.....       | 56 a     | ... |
| Lard oil, Extra No. 1..... | 50 a     | ... |
| Lard oil, No. 1.....       | 45 a     | ... |
| Lard oil, No. 2.....       | 40 a     | ... |
| Oleo oil, "Extra".....     | 58 1/2 a | ... |
| Neatsfoot oil, Pure.....   | 52 a     | ... |
| Neatsfoot oil, No. 1.....  | 47 1/2 a | ... |
| Tallow oil.....            | 48 a     | ... |

## TALLOW.

|                     |         |         |
|---------------------|---------|---------|
| Packers' prime..... | 5 1/2 a | 5 1/2 a |
| No. 2.....          | 4 1/2 a | 4 1/2 a |
| Edible tallow.....  | a       | 6       |

## GREASES.

|               |         |         |
|---------------|---------|---------|
| Brown.....    | 4 1/2 a | 4 1/2 a |
| Yellow.....   | 4 1/2 a | 4 1/2 a |
| White.....    | 4 1/2 a | 4 1/2 a |
| White, B..... | a       | 4 1/2 a |
| Bone.....     | 4 1/2 a | ...     |

## BUTCHERS' FAT.

|                             |         |         |
|-----------------------------|---------|---------|
| Rough shop fat.....         | 1 1/4 a | 1 1/4 a |
| Inferior or black fat.....  | 1 1/4 a | 2       |
| Suet.....                   | 8 a     | ...     |
| Shop bones, per 100 lb..... | 30 a    | 41      |

## COTTONSEED OIL.

|                              |      |    |
|------------------------------|------|----|
| P. S. Y., in tanks.....      | 36 a | 37 |
| Crude, in tanks.....         | a    | 32 |
| Butter oils, in barrels..... | 40 a | 41 |

## FERTILIZER MARKET.

|   |       |     |
|---|-------|-----|
| Dried blood, per unit.....                  | 2.00  | ... |
| Hoof meal, per unit.....                    | 1.90  | ... |
| Concent. tankage, 15 to 16 p. c. unit.....  | 1.85  | ... |
| Unground t'k'g. 10 to 11 p. c. per ton..... | 21.00 | ... |
| Unground t'k'g. 9 and 20 p. c. per ton..... | 18.00 | ... |
| Unground t'k'g. 8 and 20 p. c. per ton..... | 17.00 | ... |
| Unground t'k'g. 6 and 35 p. c. per ton..... | 14.50 | ... |
| Ground raw bones.....                       | 25.00 | ... |
| Ground steam bones.....                     | 19.00 | ... |

## HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

|                       |                            |              |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|--------------|
| Horns, No. 1.....     | \$200 a \$250 per ton      | 65-70 lb av  |
| Horns.....            | \$25.00 to \$26.00 per ton | ...          |
| Round shin bones..... | \$58.00 to \$60.00 per ton | ...          |
| Flat shin bones.....  | \$41.00 to \$43.00 per ton | ...          |
| Thigh bones.....      | \$130.00 per ton,          | 90-100 lb av |

## PACKERS' SUNDRIES.

|                       |         |          |
|-----------------------|---------|----------|
| Pork tenderloins..... | 12 a    | 12 1/2 a |
| Pork loins.....       | 7 a     | 8        |
| Spare ribs.....       | 4 1/2 a | 5        |
| Trimnings.....        | 4 1/2 a | 4 1/2 a  |
| Boston butts.....     | 6 a     | 7        |
| Cheek meat.....       | 3 1/2 a | 4        |

## CURING MATERIALS.

|                                   |         |         |
|-----------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Pure open kettle sugar.....       | 4 1/2 a | ...     |
| White, clarified sugar.....       | 4 1/2 a | 5       |
| Plantation, granulated sugar..... | 5 1/2 a | 5 1/2 a |

## COOPERAGE.

|                    |         |     |
|--------------------|---------|-----|
| Barrels.....       | 7 1/4 a | ... |
| Lard, tierces..... | 8 1/2 a | ... |

## SOAPS IN CHINA.

Rounseville Wildman, United States Consul-General at Hongkong, writes to the State Department of the possibilities of the Chinese market. Of soap and scents, he says:

"I consider this a good market for both these articles. Both soap and scents should contain coal tar, musk or patchouli. The scents should be put up in very cheap one-fourth and one-half ounce stoppered bottles and wrapped in yellow or red paper, lettered in Chinese. If an enterprising manufacturer would go into the market to win, and distribute a few thousand dollars' worth of samples in Canton, he would soon build up a trade that would astonish him."

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## POSITION WANTED

by competent sausage-maker with long practical experience. Good references. Address: Box 493, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, Rialto Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

## Friday's Closings.

TALLOW.—The market is in unsettled shape. It is a fact that rather full lines of tierced out of town goods are offered to England at 5 1/2 c, and no bids are made for them, while city in hhd. is offered at 4 1/2 c, in the way of lots of 50 hhd., although the melters ask 5c, and is very dull, yet at the same time there is some demand from other export sources, more particularly South America, for hard bodied tallow in tierces, which brings a relatively steady price. Generally speaking trading is very slack outside of the special demand. The contract deliveries of city in hhd., about 275 hhd., had to go in yesterday (Thursday) at 5c, to the home trade, as no sales had occurred since the 5c sale. There has been this week sales of 700 tierces edible for export at 5 1/2 c.

Liverpool private cable quoted 3d. decline to-day at 26s. 6d. for American. At Chicago 250 tierces city renderers sold at 4 1/2 c, where packers in tierces has 5 1/2 c bid and is about 5 1/2 c asked.

OLEO STEARINE.—There has been export demand at the close as well as rather a better inquiry from the home compound makers, and 200,000 lbs. taken, of which 100,000 lbs. for export at 7c. In Chicago for the week 440,000 lbs. taken at 7 1/2 c, and 50,000 lbs. at 7c, closing at 7c bid in New York and Chicago.

GREASE STEARINE.—Yellow quoted at about 5c, and white at 5 1/2 c.

CORN OIL.—Small resales have taken place at \$5.50 to \$6.00, and \$5.50 is bid at the close for car lots, while 6c is asked for them and one or two resales were offered at \$5.75.

COTTON OIL.—The market has a slack and rather easy look. It is understood that there is some selling in Europe at lower prices, and possibly that the market may be temporarily weakened here to cover those sales. The foreign markets are undoubtedly weak, with Hull (Eng.) down to 6d. to-day and quoted 23s. 3d. There are sellers of small lots of prime yellow at 37 1/2 c for spot and May and 38c for July. A lot of 200 bbls. prime yellow for September sold at 38c.

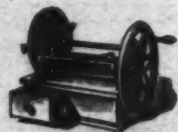
\* Washington, May 15.—Senator Depew has introduced a bill which prohibits the false branding of dairy or food products which become articles of interstate or foreign commerce.

\* W. W. Rose, whose design for convention hall, Kansas City, won second prize, is the architect for the Armour Packing Company's new office building in Kansas City.





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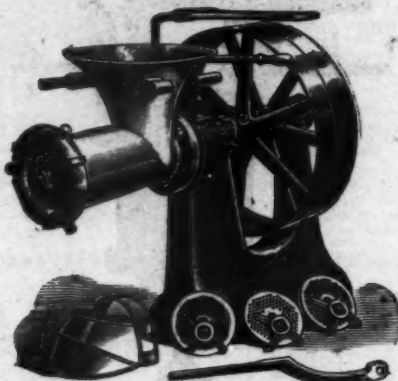
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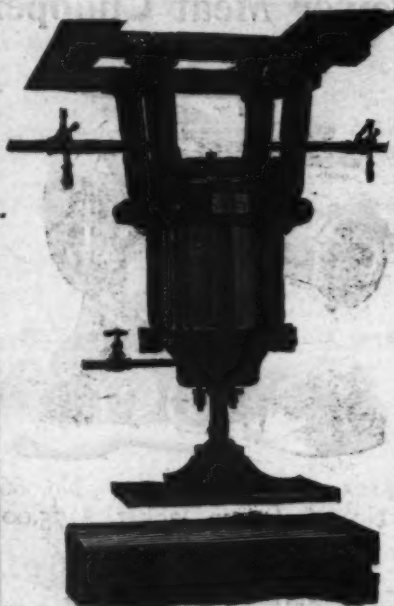
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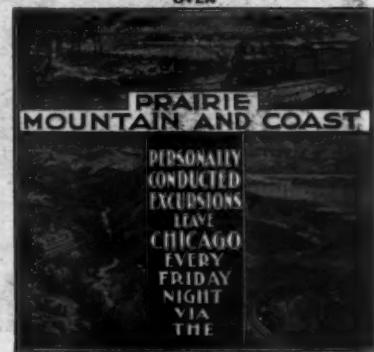
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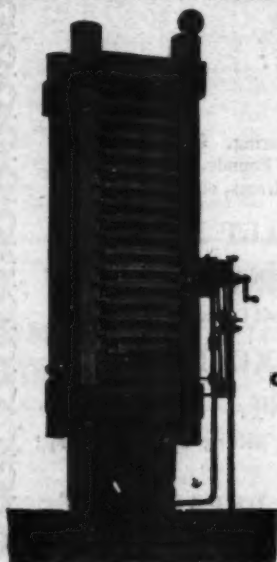
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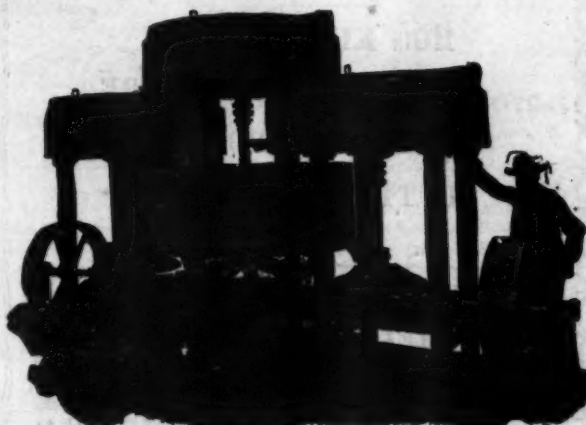
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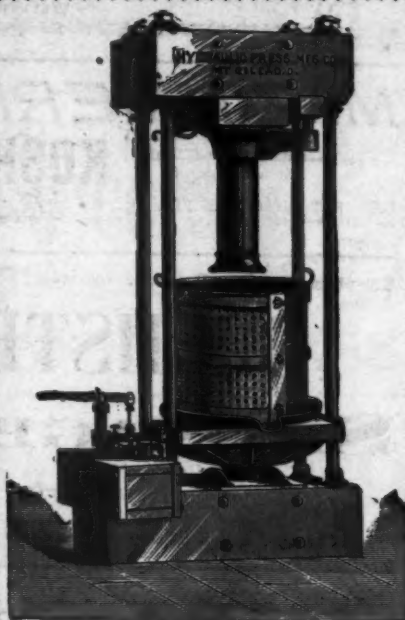
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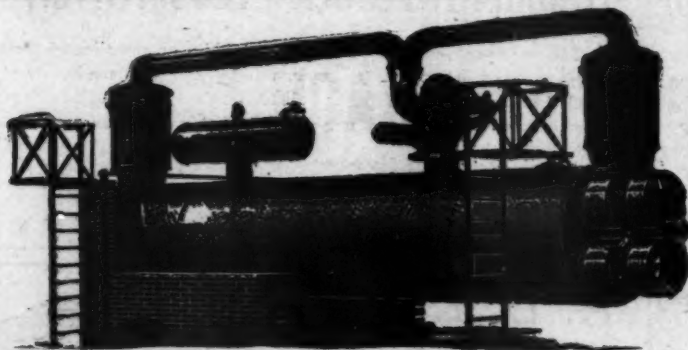
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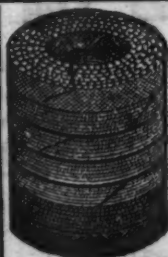
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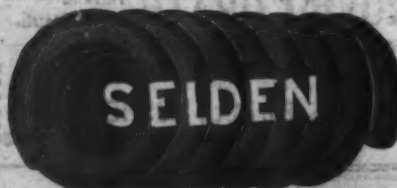
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